

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.
CIRCULATION
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Over 300,000 Daily.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST
NEWSPAPER

FINAL
EDITION

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SUBMARINE SINKS U.S. SHIP

MOTHER BABY
DIES AS DID
BOLLINGER BOY

Werder Called Hope-
lessly Defective at Ger-
man-American Hospital

TRIAL FOR HAISELDEN.

Democrats Vote
to Give St. Louis
1916 Convention

Chicago Second in Bal-
lotting; Session to
Meet June 14.

ROGER LOSES FIGHT

(By a Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—(Special.)—The Democratic national convention will be held in St. Louis. It will convene June 14, 1916. This was the decision of the Democratic national committee today, which adopted resolutions calling for the renomination and reelection of Woodrow Wilson as "the trusted leader of national Democracy."

With the national Democratic convention going to St. Louis, it is now generally conceded that Chicago will get the Republican convention when the Republican national committee meets here next week.

St. Louis, which has been a bidder for both conventions, is expected to stand aside and throw its influence to the support of Chicago.

Republican leaders were making reservations tonight with the Chicago hotel representatives who are here.

St. Louis Wins on Second Ballot.

Two ballots by the Democrats today were necessary to effect a choice of the convention city. On both ballots St. Louis led Chicago and Dallas, the two opposing cities. The selection was made unanimous on motion of Committeeman Cato Sells of Texas when it was apparent St. Louis had won.

The deciding ballot was: St. Louis, 28; Chicago, 15; Dallas, 9. On the first ballot St. Louis mustered 35 votes; Dallas 14.

Each city bid \$100,000 for the big event. St. Louis and Dallas put up negotiable checks for this amount, while Chicago submitted a pledge by the Association of Commerce of that city to pay the sum to the committee on demand. Roger C. Sullivan of Chicago personally guaranteed the Illinois city's offer.

Father Agrees to Baby's Death.—The father, Julius Werder of 4040 North Dearborn avenue, refused to accede to the operation that, it is supposed, would save his life. Even when Dr. Haiselden telegraphed to New York that Dr. Haiselden's advice, the father ignored his stern objections.

Mr. Werder, who formerly was an engineer in the State Industrial school at Utica, N. Y., called the death of the boy a "pardon."

According to the official hospital report, the baby was discovered to have a hydrocephalic head, with water tumors, and a paralysis of the lower extremities.

Mother Did Not See Baby.

From the time of its birth at 9:30 p. m. on Nov. 30, Mrs. Werder was not permitted to see her child. There is a similarity between the cases of the Werder baby and that of the Bollingers. The Bollinger baby was the fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. Werder. Grace Werder was the fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Werder. The Werders' three living daughters are healthy and strong.

Dr. Faltermayer decided as soon as he saw the Werder infant that it should not live. He made a careful examination and explained to the father its defects. Mr. Werder joined the physician in the opinion that the baby should not live. After its death the circumstances were explained to Mrs. Werder and she, too, agreed with her physician that the child was better off dead.

World Have Been Imbecile.

"This baby would have been an imbecile," said Dr. Faltermayer. "It would have hated its parents and have been a menace to the humanity that brought it to life. We are spending our scientific energies in improving animals. I believe we should pay some attention to improvement of human beings."

The committee was confronted with two contests which threatened for a time to cause some feeling, but they were settled in a short time and the atmosphere seemed very cleared.

George Woodson of Kentucky was seated in his contest with Gen. W. B. Haldeman

(Continued on page 16, column 5.)

TEUTONS HIT
SECOND SHIP
NEAR TRIPOLI

Communipaw Is Lost in
Mediterranean; Petro-
lite Saturday's Victim.

BRITISH SEIZE VESSEL.

BULLETIN.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 7.—Word has been received here that a British cruiser has captured the steamer Winnebago. It is also reported that a British cruiser has captured on board the steamer Vauban a German officer who, it is alleged, was involved in certain affairs in the United States, from which country he made his escape.

ROME, Dec. 7.—The American oil tanker Communipaw has been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean, near Tobruk, Tripoli.

No information has been received concerning the crew or the nationality of the submarine.

The steamer Communipaw recently was held by the Italian government of Genoa, but was allowed to sail for its destination on Dec. 2, owing to representations made to the government by the American embassy at Rome.

The Communipaw was owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and sailed from New York on Oct. 27 for Egypt.

NEW CRISIS MAY DEVELOP.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—Unofficial information reaching Washington tonight of the sinking of the American oil tanker Communipaw off the coast of Tripoli has created grave apprehension in official circles, where the fear is expressed that Austrians may have begun a systematic campaign of destruction against the American oil ships engaged in carrying fuel oil to warships of the allies operating in the Dardanelles.

It is regarded as gravely significant that this report should come on the heels of an official dispatch today from the commander of the United States cruiser Des Moines, now at Canea, Crete, telling of the attack by an Austrian submarine on the Standard Oil tanker Petrolite, which was fired on, but appears to have escaped. One member of the crew of the Petrolite is reported to have been wounded by the shell fire.

Party Faces a Struggle.

A warning that the Democratic party faces a struggle was also uttered by Speaker Clark who asserted vehemently that the convention will be held in St. Louis.

"If you want the eighteen electoral votes of Missouri," he said, "you'd better send the convention to St. Louis."

The speaker said that the division of the Democratic majority in the house of representatives foreshadowed the bitterness of the coming conflict.

The committee was confronted with two contests which threatened for a time to cause some feeling, but they were settled in a short time and the atmosphere seemed very cleared.

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(Continued on page 16, column 5.)

They Oil the 'Bos'
at City's Lodging
House Nowadays

Anointing Takes Place of
Water Baths for Those
Who Want It.

DR. ROBERTSON'S IDEA

Anointing with oil—the culminating rite of the Roman baths in the luxurious days of the empire—last night became a regular feature of hobo life at the Chicago municipal lodging house. But there was a difference. The oil, plain cottonseed oil, too, was employed as a substitute for the bath—not the culmination.

The oil propagandas has not been given much of a boost among the tramps who apply for lodgings as yet, but those who tried it endorsed this substitute for soap and water.

"Bos" Seem to Like It.

"Say, it wouldn't be much trouble to get 'em all to take the oil instead of the water as soon as the word gets 'round," said William Anderson, assistant superintendent, as he supervised the anointing of one of his "guests."

The out of work, he explained, are given their choice—oil or water. Under previous regimes all applicants for lodgings were required to take a shower bath. For years health commissioners, unacquainted with or disdainful of the virtues of oil, have felt that water was the primary treatment to be given.

That Famous Qui-Talk.

But Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson now has jurisdiction over the lodging house. It may be recalled that several years ago there was a report that Dr. Robertson had intimated that if people would leave off bathing they would be nothing left for the doctors to do. To bathe, he is alleged to have said, is to be dirty, an occasional anointing with oil bathes all that is necessary.

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But Health Commissioner John Dill

SEES WEAKNESS IN WILSON PLAN FOR U. S. ARMY

"Tribune" Expert Picks Flaws
In President's Scheme for
Citizen Troops.

"A free people ought not only to be armed but disciplined, to which and a uniform and well digested plan is requisite."

—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BY CAPT. HENRY J. REILLY.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—(Special)—The fundamentals of the president's attitude towards national defense as shown by his message are:

First, a regular establishment never larger than actually needed in times of peace.

Second, the reliance in times of danger on a rising of the citizens to defend themselves as the farmers rose at Lexington, with the modification that the men who are to rise are to receive certain amounts of training in a so-called continental army.

Third, an increase in the navy consisting of ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout-cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen fleet submarines, eighty-five coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships, and two transports.

On examination this means that our foreign possessions are only to have such garrisons as may be necessary to keep order in time of peace.

Garrisons Not of Full Strength.
The fact that these garrisons are not strong enough in case of attack is not considered, unless it is intended to rely upon hastily raised troops from among the inhabitants or to reinforce them by sending troops from the United States when war is imminent or has been declared.

No active enemy would permit us to reinforce these garrisons or if we could spare the troops from the United States, which we will not under the conditions which will exist if the president's ideas are put in effect.

His statements mean that the garrison at home is to consist only of such troops as may be necessary to enforce the law and to instruct the continental army. In other words, the regular army is to be a constabulary and a corps of instructors and not an army to be relied upon to receive the first shock of invasion.

Reliance on Citizen Army.

This is shown by his statement with respect to the reliance in time of danger to be placed on a civilian force called the continental army. This army is to consist of 400,000 men, raised at the rate of 133,000 a year. The training to be only for a period of two months in each of three successive years.

It is well known that training less than a year of continuous active training can make even a reasonably efficient soldier. Yet this is the force upon which chief reliance is to be placed in case of invasion by the well trained troops of the European powers or Japan. In spite of the belief that we should have at least 500,000 well trained troops immediately available this plan puts chief reliance in a partially trained force of 400,000. This force is to be raised by voluntary contribution among young men who can manage to get two months a year away from their affairs.

The experience of the training camps shows that the number of men who are willing to spend a month in camp and whose employers are willing to have them do so amounts to but a few thousand at the outside.

Few Coast Defense Troops.
He fails to provide sufficient coast defense troops to properly man the fortifications which are necessary if we are to keep our harbors and roadsteads from being used by an enemy. He fails to provide sufficient trained troops to check enemy forces which can be landed on our coasts.

He fails to recognize the fact shown by all military history and particularly by our own that partially trained troops cannot be relied upon to check, much less defeat, trained ones.

He fails to recognize the lessons of our own history, which show that the voluntary system cannot be relied upon to raise sufficient forces for a great war.

BELGIANS STILL NEED AID.

New York, Dec. 7.—The following statement was made in a speech in behalf of the commission for relief to Belgium: "An erroneous impression to the effect that there is no further need for benevolent relief for Belgium seems to have gained circulation. On the contrary, the need in Belgium as the severe winter is approaching is greater than ever."

Revell & Co.
Sectional Bookcases
Complete With Base



Colonial Design

Mahogany finish 19.00
Quarter-sawed Golden Oak 19.00
Genuine Mahogany 26.00

This attractive design is one of the many popular patterns to be found in our Sectional Bookcases. This type of bookcase is now conceded to be the only practical one for a growing library. Whether your collection of books be large or small, this case can be easily adapted to it.

Genuine Mahogany cases have panelled ends.

Alexander H. Revell & Co.
Adams St. and Wabash Ave.

Where American Oil Ships Were Attacked by Austrian Submarine.



1-American Standard Oil tanker Petrolite fired on by Austrian submarine Saturday just off western end of Island of Crete, 120 miles to the south.

2-American oil steamer Communale sunk Tuesday off Tobruk, Tripoli, supposedly by same submarine that attacked Petrolite.

CAPTURED BRITONS RETURN INCAPACITATED TO ENGLAND

Irish Soldiers Say Sir Roger Casement Urged Them While in Prison to Help Germany.

London, Dec. 8.—A convoy of incapacitated British soldiers released from German military prisons arrived in England today. Two of the Irish soldiers among them told the Daily Mail of efforts made to induce the Germans to persuade the Irish prisoners to join the Germans.

"Sir Roger Casement," they said, "visited the camp at Limberg and said: 'Now is the chance to strike a blow for Ireland. What has England done for you? He promised all kinds of advantages for joining the Germans."

ITALIAN TROOPS CAPTURE AUSTRIAN WAR MATERIAL.

Attack in the Carso Net Gas Producing Machine, Two Trench Mortars, Rifles, and Munitions.

Rome, via London, Dec. 7.—The following official communication on operations against the Austrians was issued today:

There has been intense artillery action on both sides, especially in the Giudicarie valley, the Conca valley, and Cernia district.

Yesterday our infantry in the course enabled us to capture some war material, including a gas producing machine, two trench mortars, rifles, and munitions.

MACHINE GUNNERS SWORN IN

New Troop of Illinois National Guard Mustered Into Service by Col. Foreman.

The first group of recruits for the machine gun troop was sworn in last night at the 1227 North Clark street, by Col. Miller J. Foreman, commanding officer. First company, Illinois National guard. Lieut. Paul O'Donnell, in charge of the troop, says there are still a number of vacancies and he is anxious to get experienced men. He is interviewing former members of the cavalry regiment; no raw recruits will be taken after Jan. 1 for the troop.

Big Machine Shipments.

New York, Dec. 7.—We are sending to New York in the five business days of last week \$10,000,000 worth of war materials, \$2,000,000 in empty shells, and \$8,000,000 for other materials.

Beautiful Utility

The quite proper sentiment of the Christmas season against mere utility, which excludes shoes as a class from the category of appropriate gifts, disappears when Martin & Martin Shoes are considered. Theirs is a *beautiful* utility, making them a gift of delicate and flattering distinction. An especially satisfactory and practical way to make gifts is by means of our gift certificates, exchangeable for any selections in the store.

Our hosiery department offers other exceptional opportunities for the choosing of gifts which are charmingly acceptable. We have holiday packages of Martin & Martin silk hosiery for men and women, containing quarter, half and full dozens, and many irresistible novelties. Those in charge of this department are glad to suggest and assist.

Martin & Martin

326 South Michigan Ave., Chicago
1 East 85th St., New York

(Those who cannot visit the stores buy satisfactorily by mail. Our fitting charts, simple, accurate, and easily used, will be sent upon request. Please address the Chicago store.)

GRIEVANCE AT ITALY MEANT BY PAPAL MESSAGE?

Comment on Departure of German Ambassadors from Vatic-
an Brings Official Reply.

DEBATE PRICES ON GERMAN FOOD

Reichstag Speakers Try to
Place Blame for High
Cost of Products.

ALL FACTIONS AT FAULT

BERLIN, via London, Dec. 7.—Vigorous and unrestrained discussion of the problem of food regulation continues in the budget committee of the Reichstag.

Full reports of the debate are not appearing in the newspapers, but the accounts published indicate that one aspect of the discussion consists of controversial attempts to lay the blame for various alleged failings on the shoulders of producers, dealers, and importers, or representatives of different ministries.

Both the minister of the interior, Clemens Delbrück, and the Prussian minister of agriculture, Baron von Schorner, have come under fire.

Takes Slap at Producers.

One radical speaker directed his criticism against producers for desiring higher maximum prices. He pointed out that the German tariff system in times of peace had been directed for years toward strengthening German agriculture for its task in war time.

Every slice of bread and every pound of meat had been burdened with a tax for this purpose. Farmers should therefore be compensated with small profits at the present.

The regulations already put into force for the distribution of food products are being discussed at length. Some of the members contend that the federal council delayed its action too long.

Butter Supply a Problem.

The butter problem engaged the attention of most of the speakers, many pointing to the inherent rights of the holy see and a weakening of the necessary guarantees which she needs in her dealings with foreign governments.

Pope Benedict concluded by saying that he knew that his sorrow was shared by the sacred college and the whole of the Christian people.

Government Replies.

The following semi-official communication has been published by the Italian government respecting the pope's allocution:

"The representatives of the central empire, despite the most explicit and precise assurances from the Italian government concerning the protection of their personal safety, rights, and privileges granted by law, insisted upon leaving Rome of their own free will."

Referring to the peace pact of the entente, where each nation agrees not to make a separate peace, Baron Jell said that Japan joined because her administration would demonstrate to the world that the unity and determination of the entente allies were growing stronger.

Minister Delbrück made a short statement, declaring that the regulation of the supply of fats was the most difficult task in the field of food regulations. He announced that the government had decided to permit the sale of imported butter at a higher price than that charged for the home article.



If your typist spent two hours every day with her arms folded—

Well, what's the difference whether she sits with her arms folded or sits at your desk making pencil marks in a note book?

Every minute of the time is wasted, either way.

Every minute of the time she might just as well be writing on her typewriter—doing what you pay her for—producing finished typewritten letters.

It's about time you got past having every letter written twice—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. It's about time you got in line with the new business efficiency. Thousands of other far-seeing, thinking business men have—they have discarded shorthand. They proved it was expensive. And having proved it—now they dictate to the dictaphone.

Cost? Man alive, the Dictaphone system isn't cost at all. It's an economy. The saving in "overhead" shows up the very first day.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work. Call Randolph 2771—the Dictaphone. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 16 North Michigan Ave. Please send me particulars.
Name: _____
Address: _____
Address personally, Mr. _____

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

16 North Michigan Avenue



This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.

AUSTRIAN IN THE A NET MAN

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FRENCH SUB
VIENNA, via London: The French and an Austrian warship, both by the way, were captured. Many other ships were captured. The official command says:

The Austrian crew, some destroyers, San Giovanni di Savoia and several small ships, and several small ships were captured. One steamer was taken by land, and another was captured.

Our warships de
submarines. French commander, the twenty-five men.

In the night of the 7th an Italian submarine with three guns, a sailing vessel, and an escort from The survivors of the four masts, crew of the masts, crew of the masts.

[San Giovanni di Savoia on the coast of the mouth of the Po, thirty-five miles north of the presence of an American naval movement is now with allied ships or other aid for the neutrals by way of Bonn.]

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AUSTRIAN RAIDS IN THE ADRIATIC NET MANY SHIPS

French Submarine Among Victims Off Albania; Montenegrin City Falls.

A report from Vienna says Austrian squadrons sunk a French submarine and several other ships in the Adriatic off the Albanian coast. Berlin claims the capture of Ipek, Montenegro, with many prisoners. Defeat of the Bulgarians by the French in the south is embodied in a report from Paris. A victory in this sector also is claimed by Berlin.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK.

VIENNA, via London, Dec. 7.—Destru-
ctio-
ns of the French submarine Fresnel by an Austrian warship is announced officially by the war office. The incident occurred near San Giovanni di Medua. Two officers and twenty-five of the crew were captured. Many other ships were sunk.

The official communication issued by the war office says:

The Austrian cruiser Novara, with some destroyers, on Dec. 5 sank at San Giovanni di Medua three large and two small steamers, and five large and several small sailing vessels while they were discharging war material. One steamer was blown up. Our flotilla was bombarded very heavily from the land, with twenty guns, but without success.

Our warships destroyed the French submarine Fresnel and captured the commander, the second officer, and twenty-five men.

In the night of Nov. 23 another flotilla sank an Italian steamer armed with three guns, and an Italian motor sailing vessel, which was fully loaded and enroute from Brindisi to Durazzo. The survivors of the steamer, including four marines, were captured. The crew of the motor sailing vessel were released.

[San Giovanni di Medua is on the Albanian coast of the Adriatic well to the south of the Montenegrin border and thirty-five miles north of Durazzo. The presence of an Austrian warship in these waters may indicate an Austrian naval movement in attempted interference with allied plans for expeditionary or other aid for the Serbians and Montenegrins by way of Montenegro and Albania.]

Operations in Serbia.

South of Plejville we repelled Montenegrin attacks. In the frontier section, north of Berane, our troops are attacking the Montenegrin main position. At noon we stormed the entrenched camp of Subotof. South of Novibazar we captured, about 1,500 prisoners.

The district east of Ipek was the scene yesterday of further severe fighting, the enemy being everywhere repulsed and losing six guns. Early today we penetrated into Ipek, and the Bulgarians occupied Djakova.

German War Report.

BERLIN, via London, Dec. 7.—The official German statement on the Balkan operations issued today follows:

On account of a threatened envelopment of their positions in the Cerna-Karash-Vardar salient, the French have been compelled to give up their positions there.

Bulgar War Report.

SOFTA, via London, Dec. 7.—An official communication issued here today on Serbian operations says:

The division destined to cut off the retreat of the Serbian Monastir garrison compelled the Serbians to evacuate Monastir on the third. Today we occupied the town.

West of Prisrend the advance toward Djakova proceeded. About noon a division of our troops crossed the White Drin and the evening of the fourth occupied Djakova.

The defeat of Serbians near Kula had the character of a catastrophe. During the flight from Prisrend



DISCUSSES SPLIT OF SERBIA AMONG ITS CONQUERORS

European Political Expert Hints at Fate of Kingdom If Central Powers Win War.

Conflicting reports of the fighting in southern Serbia were received from Berlin and Paris yesterday. From Germany came the claim that the Bulgars had attacked the allies' salient at the angle of the Sava and Danube rivers in the flank and forced the French to retire to escape being cut off.

The French report claimed the Bulgars were repulsed at Abosariki Demir-Kapu (the Iron Gate of the Danube river south of Krivoiak) and Costomirino.

rend to Kula where the Serbians lost all their artillery, automobiles, the royal carriage, and a considerable quantity of munitions.

The Albanians are revolting and are fighting against the Serbian bands wandering through the Albanian mountains.

Bulgarian Attack Repulsed.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Defeat of the Bulgarians in attack on the French line at three points, at Abosariki, Demir-Kapu, and Costomirino, is reported in dispatches from Athens to the Hayas News agency under today's date. The engagements took place on Dec. 5.

The Serbian retreat into Albania, says the dispatch, was proving difficult because of the cold weather and the bad state of the roads, and also because of the presence in the Albanian ranks of more than 40,000 Austrian prisoners.

There are now 100,000 Serbian troops and 20,000 refugees gathered in Albania, the Athens agency states.

Montenegrin War Report.

The Montenegrin consul general here today received the following official communication:

On the 5th the enemy attacked near Telchirich and in the direction of Plevle. Our weak detachments by stubborn fighting held out the whole day and then retired to their principal lines of defense. The general situation has compelled us to evacuate Djakova district.

On the 6th two Austrian aeroplanes dropped eight bombs on Cetinje, causing insignificant damage.

On the morning of the 4th an Austrian squadron, composed of center and semi-bombers, bombed San Giovanni di Medua. Two steamers, one of which was an Italian, were sunk, as well as ten Montenegrin sailing ships loaded with provisions. A French submarine has been destroyed near Boyana. The crew were taken prisoners.

Bulgar Mutineers Shot.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—An unconfirmed report here from Shanghai says: "Most of the rebels on the Chinese cruiser Chao-Hai have been shot. Sporadic acts of terrorism still are reported in the city, and numerous arrests have been made."

J. GORDON BENNETT OUT.

Paris Editor Able to Leave Bed After Several Days' Illness.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—James Gordon Bennett has been confined to his house by illness for several days, but he is well enough to continue his usual ten hours a day work.

GET BIG COTTON ORDER.

SOFTA, via London, Dec. 7.—An official communication issued here today on Serbian operations says:

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Foster Shoes for Women and Children.

The illustration shows one of the new Foster productions designed for the The Dancer.

A distinctive Foster last and strap design with the 2½-inch Dancer heel give the slipper its striking originality. The materials are patent leather, black glass kid, brown kid and white calico.

The Foster Service in Correct Fitting Is a Part of Every Purchase

F.E. Foster & Co.
125 N. Wabash Avenue

Opposite Field's

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY
IN EUROPE'S BIG WAR

British fleet under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturges destroyed four German cruisers in great naval battle off the Falkland Islands.

France reported that violent German attacks at St. Eloy, south of Ypres, had been repulsed.

Russians, driven from Lodz by German advance, fell back on new line and again prepared to defend Warsaw.

British occupied Bussorah, in Asia Minor.

HEAVY ARTILLERY ACTION REPORTED ON WESTERN LINE

Violent Bombardment by Opposing Gunners All Along Line—Yser Floods Balk German Forces.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The following official communication covering operations on the western front was issued by the war office tonight:

In Belgium our artillery, in concert with the Belgian artillery, shelled an enemy work in the region of Het Sas. The work was shattered and two munitions depots were blown up.

In Artois the artillery engagement became more protracted in the course of the day. The bombardment was on both sides of the region of Givenchy, to the north of the Bois-en-Hache, where fighting with large bombs took place. In the sector of the road from Lille our artillery successfully shelled the enemy underground passages.

In Champagne the action continued for the possession of the advanced trench to the south of Saint Souplet. Our counter attacks have already enabled us to regain a large part of the lost section.

The Belgian official communication said:

Positive indications permit of the conclusion that the extensive inundation in the region of the Yser has caused great difficulties to the opposing troops who have abandoned, under the menace of the water, a great number of their advance works.

German War Report.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The war office today gave out the following report on western front conditions:

Near Berry-au-Bac a large mine was successfully exploded. A French trench, with its occupants, was destroyed. An enemy mine position that had been almost completed also was destroyed.

East of Aubervillers in the Champagne about 250 meters of an advanced French trench was taken. More than sixty men fell into our hands.

Dr. Friedjung intimates that the decision of the central powers regarding Poland will influence Austria's decision concerning Serbia, since, he says, an increased Slav population in the north would render a second increase in the south undesirable.

Positive indications permit of the conclusion that the extensive inundation in the region of the Yser has caused great difficulties to the opposing troops who have abandoned, under the menace of the water, a great number of their advance works.

Nevertheless, Dr. Friedjung says the settlement of Serbia's fate must depend upon what its conquerors regard expedient from their standpoint.

Whether independent or not, Serbia will have to adopt a straightforward and honest policy of friendly relations with the central powers.

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PRESIDENT IN MESSAGE GRILLS HYPHENATED AMERICANS

PUNISH PLOTTER, PLAN A DEFENSE, PLEA TO NATION

Outlines to Congress Program for Larger Army and Navy and Merchant Marine.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—(Special)—Following is the text of President Wilson's address, delivered to the senate and house of representatives in joint session today:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: Since I have had the privilege of addressing you on the side of the union in the war of nations, on the other side of the sea, which had only then begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening, and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt."

"We have stood apart, studiously neutral. We have had manifest duty to do. Not only did we have no part or interest in the conflict; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war, and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained."

"We must keep World Balance. It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants are at their mercy. We must use their ships and use them as they will. . . . Something must be done at once; done to open routes and develop opportunities, and it is evident that only the government can undertake such beginnings and assume the initial financial risks."

"In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the policies of Europe, but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bid them stand together."

AMERICA IS PLEDGED TO MONROE DOCTRINE

"There was a time, in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America, when the government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the natural leader of the hemisphere, a sort of an authority over all the other powers, as against any encroachment or effort at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part without invitation from them; and think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unenclosed self-government of their independent peoples."

"But it was always difficult to maintain such a rôle without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom we sought to protect, and without some serious misconceptions of our motives, and thereby through the medium of our chief weapon, the altered attitude of the new day in which we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wars, but, instead, a full and honorable association of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, north and south."

"Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central America and South America is not altered. We still sustain the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly set into words by President Monroe. We still mean to make our own the cause of the hemisphere, and to work for the welfare of all outside dominions as far as we ourselves should be; have in America, as a whole, for the use of independent nations and political freedom."

Confidence of Pan-Americans.

"This is pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

"A very notable body of men recently in the city of Washington, at the invitation and as the guests of this government, whose deliberations will likely be looked back to as marking a memorable epoch in the history of America. They were representative workmen of the several independent states of this hemisphere, and were assembled to discuss the financial and commercial relations of the republics of the two continents which nature and political fortune have so intimately linked together."

Army a Disciplined Might.

"But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective."

"And the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it."

"The military arm of their government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure—and not their own independence merely, but the independence of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy."

"They must be fitted to play the role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chaste ambition to play."

AMERICA TO PRESERVE LIBERTIES OF MEXICO

"We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test, and we have benefited Mexico, and our fortunes are in her hands. But, when we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her stress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own making."

"Liberty is often a fierce and intractable thing, to which no bounds can be set, and to which no bounds of a few men, or of a few, can ever be set. Every American who has done his duty in the fountains of principle and tradition, not subscribe without reservation to a high doctrine of the Virginia bill of rights, which in the greatest days in which our government was set up was every man amongst us accepted as the creed of freedom. That doctrine is, 'That government is, or ought to be, instituted upon the principle of the natural protection, and security of the people, nation, or community,' that 'of all the various modes of government, that is the best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, & is most effectually secured against a danger of maladministration; and, when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, those on whom the people have intrusted it, have the right to correct or abolish such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public welfare.'

"We have inimitably applied that

"PUNISH ALIEN PLOTS IN AMERICA; PREPARE TO DEFEND U. S. RIGHTS."

"HYPHENATED AMERICANS—"I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life, who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt, to destroy our industries . . . and to debauch our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out."

"LATIN AMERICA—"Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit which has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. . . . All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence. We have been put to the test in Mexico, and we have stood the test. . . . We have proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing."

"DEFENSE POLICIES—"No one who comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace. . . . But because we demand unfeasted development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles . . . we are concerned, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we will not practice. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. . . . But war has never been a mere matter of guns and men. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively, they must know how modern fighting is done and what to do to render themselves available and effective."

"The president presented the war department plans for strengthening the army as "the essential first step" and "for the present sufficient." The plans include the increasing of the standing army to a force of 141,843 men of all services, and the establishment of a supplementary force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, who would undergo training for short periods throughout three years of a six years' enlistment. He also presented the naval program, which would provide the navy with the following vessels, built or building in 1912: Twenty-seven battleships of the first line; 6 battle cruisers, 25 battlewagons of the second line, 10 armored cruisers, 13 scout cruisers, 5 first class cruisers, 3 second class cruisers, 10 third class cruisers, 108 destroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, 6 monitors, 20 gunboats, 4 supply ships, 15 fuel ships, 4 transports, 3 tenders, 2 ammunition ships."

"MERCHANT MARINE—"If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants are at their mercy. We must use their ships and use them as they will. . . . Something must be done at once; done to open routes and develop opportunities, and it is evident that only the government can undertake such beginnings and assume the initial financial risks."

"The program which will be laid before you by the secretary of the navy is similarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committees on naval affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses, but nowhere formulated or formally adopted."

"It seems to me very clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency and to present that plan to the committee on naval affairs which is to be established by the first of May, about fifteen millions. These two sums, amounting together to fifty-six millions, if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the treasury at the end of the year an available balance of \$76,644,605."

"The task of building up an adequate merchant marine for America, private capital must ultimately be taken and achieved, every man like task amongst us with admirable enterprise, intelligence, and vigor, and it seems to me that we should remove every legal obstacle that may stand in the way of this much to be desired revival of our old independence and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase, and American registration of ships."

"The deficit will grow rapidly."

"The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken, would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917, \$93,800,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917."

"Assuming that the taxes imposed by the emergency revenue act and the present duty on sugar are to be discontinued, and that the balance at the close of the present fiscal year will be only \$20,644,605."

"The emergency revenue act, if continued beyond its present time limitation, would produce, during the half year then remaining, about forty-one millions. The balance of June last and the estimated revenue from the first of May, about fifteen millions. These two sums, amounting together to fifty-six millions, if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the treasury at the end of the year an available balance of \$76,644,605."

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"The task of building up an adequate merchant

PAINTED ROSE ROMANCE LEADS TO NEAR TRAGEDY

But Charles Hermann Still Has
a Chance to Win Fair Lady
—If He Lives.

The rose in this romance was a painted rose, and its honeymoon a jack o'lantern. Charles Hermann pursued the luminary of the wedding month with the neurotic fear of a tantalus tormenting his heart.

"You'll never marry me," he said. "If we were in front of the preacher with the names I believe you'd turn and laugh in my face."

What gives some insight into the faint heart of Charles Hermann, which never was a fair lady. As for Miss Berta Davis, she had dropped the mirages of Bohemia below the horizon of early youth, and entered the respectable estate of a spinner artist, not famous, but making her palette pay her way.

Met a Year Ago.

They met a year ago, and Hermann, who was a wail to do liquor dealer, after the preliminary maneuvers of approach, proposed marriage. They had great dreams of a place in the country, where, free of the grinding necessity of making art pay, could begin to do something which the proletariat might overlook and posterity gaze at. But first Charles Hermann was to assert himself, cast off his morbid blue devils, and give up the drink.

In his efforts to school him out of his whims, Miss Davis refused to give him the painting of a rose, which he greatly admired and repeatedly begged for. That only quenched his thirst for painting and his habits. Finally it became a bargain that he should have it when he had controlled his craving for liquor.

Walk All Night.

One night last August he called on Miss Davis and told her that he had drunk thirty bottles of beer. To this he added his pride and they went out to walk off his blues. They walked all night.

Then he proposed, was accepted, and they were to be married that day. As Mr. Hermann was leaving Miss Davis at her home, 2839 North Clark street, he pulled out a revolver and shot her. He had controlled his craving for liquor.

Never Saw Him Again.

Miss Davis never saw him afterwards. She recovered slowly, and he called once or twice on the telephone to ask if he could call.

"If you bring some one with you to protect me," was Miss Davis' invariable answer. The last time he called was Monday night.

"You don't want to see me again, do you?" he asked.

And without waiting for a reply he hung up the receiver.

Tries to End His Life.

Yesterday Mr. Hermann was in his home at 265 Milwaukee when he put a revolver in his mouth and sent a bullet into his brain.

"He's got a fighting chance, that's all," said Dr. A. H. Peterson last night.

Miss Davis had just returned from a moving picture theater when a Tribune reporter saw her last night. She dropped into a chair and cried.

"I had just today abandoned the can-

Her Love Tangle
Gets Her Kidnapped.



QUAKE SHAKES TOWNS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI

Slight Temblor Is Felt at Various Places Over District
200 Miles in Extent.

Cairo, Ill., Dec. 7.—A severe earthquake, which was felt along both sides of the Mississippi river for a distance of 200 miles and east as far as Paducah, Ky., was recorded here at 12:45 p. m. today.

The apparent direction of the vibration was north and south. As far as reported, no damage was done, though throughout the affected district houses trembled.

The tremor here lasted fifteen to twenty seconds, but the seismograph at St. Louis university recorded a series of shocks extending for more than sixteen minutes.

Order Trains to Run Slowly.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., Dec. 7.—An earth shock which seemed to last a minute was felt here at 12:50 p. m. Houses were shaken. Immediately after the shock was felt division officials of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad sent orders to trainmen between Hayti, Mo., and Terrell, Ark., to run slowly and cautiously, as there was fear that the tracks might have been damaged by the tremor.

That district was once the center of an earth disturbance when the lands sank. In Cape Girardeau guests ran from restaurants and hotel dining rooms when the quake occurred.

Not Believed Widespread.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7.—Earthquake shock extending over sixteen minutes were recorded this afternoon on the seismograph of St. Louis university. For the last twenty-four hours at the university the seismograph has been restless.

Buildings Rocked in Kentucky.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 7.—An earthquake shock of several seconds' duration at 12:45 p. m. today rocked buildings in Paducah and vicinity. In some houses pictures were shaken from walls and other objects knocked down. No material damage has been reported.

ROMANCE OF Italy popped up in the Italian quarter yesterday when four men kidnapped Miss Lena Macaluso, 16 years old, and bore her off in a taxicab. Samuel Clescia, said to be one of the kidnappers, was arrested some time later and the police are looking for his brother Angelo, who is declared to be the roundabout swain in love with Lena. Lena's mother, Mrs. Lena Macaluso, Joseph, and a man called "Toni" also are sought.

The report to the police was made by Gasper Santangelo, a shoemaker, who is to marry Lena on Christmas. The girl and her mother had just left their home near Townsend and Hobble streets when one of the kidnappers prevented the moth-

er from the girl. She said she was given to a flat near the Dearborn station, where she escaped Clescia by leaving her coat in his grasp after she had stepped out of it, and returned home.

FOR ERUPTIONAL
AILLS OF THE SKIN
USE POSLAM

Poslam brings skin comfort quickly from persistent itching and irritation. When Pimple Eruptions, Rash, Blister, Infamed Itching Spots, Abrasions or other surface troubles annoy, Poslam is the best and most effective quickly heal and drive them away. Often times it clears away undesirable redness over night. Poslam is the best known because it is an excellent treatment.

Poslam Soap imparts the good effect of the Poslam medication with Poslam. Try it for Toilet and Bath.

For samples, send 4c stamp to Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 20th St., New York City. Sold by all Druggists.

Advertisement.

MISS LENA MACALUSO
GASPER SANTANGELO

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Large Enough
Small Enough

A Good Gift for Yourself

NEVERBREAK
No. 100
WARDROBE TRUNK
\$15

A necessary article to every man, woman, boy or girl who ever has occasion to travel on long or short trips, something you'll want to buy yourself this Christmas.

The "Neverbreak" is the most remarkable trunk we have ever offered for \$15. The only patented Removable Garment Rack, swings outward on a pivot and holds six suits or twelve gowns crisp and unwrinkled, ready to wear. Every trunk registered, insured and guaranteed.

Leather Goods Gifts Please

Genuine Walrus Gladstone Bags, \$25.

Genuine Cowhide Gladstone Bags, \$16.

Hub Special Club Bags, \$10.

Cowhide Sewed Corner Bag, \$5.

Fitted Leather Toilet Roll, 13 pieces with hanger; extraordinary value, \$5.

Fitall Adjustable Toilet Rolls, \$2 to \$10.

Leather Goods Shop—Fifth Floor

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

Hub Special Cowhide Suit Case, specially priced, \$10.

Leather Collar Bags, 75c to \$5.

Military Brushes, \$1 to \$7.50.

Pocket Cases, Card Cases, and Pass Books, large variety, 50c to \$5.

New Laundry Bag Outfit, \$1.75.

Beaded leather goods, \$1 to \$10.

Leather Goods Shop—Fifth Floor

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1896, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and The Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

TRIBUNE CIRCULATION FOR SEVEN DECEMBERS

Daily	Sunday
1908 171,032	1908 296,816
1909 174,074	1909 300,009
1910 234,411	1910 357,845
1911 236,226	1911 363,465
1912 246,061	1912 366,977
1913 259,958	1913 392,654
1914 318,761	1914 324,800
*1915 354,520	*1915 558,396
Growth in 7 years 183,488	Growth in 7 years 261,580
Average for six months ending Sept. 30, 1915.	

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1915.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE MESSAGE.

The message opens significantly we must assume, with a discussion of Pan-Americanism. We are reminded that "the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests which bind them stand together." Reviewing somewhat idealistically the birth and course of the Monroe Doctrine, it is asserted that "we retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frank put into words by President Monroe." "We still mean," declares the president, "always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America."

This taken by itself we should unhesitatingly interpret as a reiteration of the full force of the Monroe Doctrine, and a polite but unambiguous notice to the world that the United States accepts its full responsibility for its maintenance.

We trust this impression need not be weakened by the paragraphs relating to our handling of the Mexican problem, by which the president illustrates his declaration that our interest in the independence and liberal government of American states does not cloak the will to dominate or shape their destinies. And we are encouraged in our interpretation by the fact that the president goes on to point out that "the whole matter of drawing the Americans into bonds of honorable partnership and mutual advantage" is a necessary background or basis for a proper consideration of the problem of national defense.

This, if we are to accept it as plain men, means that in the president's view the United States should be able to defend and enforce the Monroe Doctrine and to support an "honorable partnership" of the Americas with arms if necessary. This position would seem to be restated and summarized when he says:

tion, etc., are only tentatively outlined, and may be discussed more intelligibly when developed fully in congress. It is to be noted at this point, however, that any reference to revision of the tariff to meet conditions threatened by the war or its cessation is conspicuous by its absence. No reference to a tariff commission is to be found unless it is inferred from the assertion that "the most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service."

No mention is made of modifications of the laws affecting business, except a cryptic paragraph respecting the railroads. It is a pity that Mr. Wilson, with his great command of felicitous expression, does not permit himself plain speech at this point. He asserts what has been painfully evident to us all for some time, that "the transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country," and that "there has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully as at present equipped and coordinated." A commission of inquiry is recommended to ascertain "by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem."

Let this be taken to imply that a weakening of the powers of regulation is favored, the message affirms the policy, but suggests an inquiry whether "there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the conditions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole."

We cannot pretend to reduce this supercategorical remark to the concrete, but we may hope perhaps that it indicates a disposition to develop a more intelligent, far seeing, and constructive policy toward our transportation agencies than has been evolved thus far. It has seemed obvious to some time of THE TRIBUNE that in the evolution of our regulatory system we have been narrow, myopic, and haphazard, and that for the sake of the country a larger, wiser view is acutely needed. If the president favors an attempt to consider and formulate a well rounded constructive policy for the development and stabilized prosperity—hence public efficiency—of our carriers he will have the hearty support of all thinking Americans.

The message also expresses the feeling of the president and of virtually the whole of the nation respecting the demoralizing expressions of fanatical foreign partisanship aroused by the war. We may say, however, on this subject that while drastic steps for the punishment of acts of disloyalty should most certainly be enacted, that neither such legislation nor the mere preaching of loyalty will accomplish much. What is needed is a systematic and perennial stimulation of Americanism, and this should take place in the formative period of life. If the president thought more candidly and thoroughly on the problem of national defense, which is basically a question of organized national character, he would realize that his protests, like his proposals, are trivial and illusory, and the chief feature of his message to this critical, and we hope, epoch making, congress would be a declaration for universal citizen service in the army of the republic.

AS TO STAGGERING CHICAGO.

Bill the Magnificent says that he and the civil service commission will stagger humanity when they reveal what has been going on in the city hall and will thereby confound the enemies of the people who want the civil service commissioners removed. There are folk who think that the commission itself is the worst thing that is going on in the city hall, but, of course, they may be mistaken.

The only thing we care to suggest to his honor the mayor is that he has a feeble idea of what it takes to stagger humanity in these parts. If folk think that the city hall was being taken down at night to furnish building material for politicians' residences they might bat an eye, but even then as to staggers there would not be a tatter.

This is a case hardened community and if Bill the Big is to make it grope around in dismay he is going to be a real Vesuvius in the way of disturbing sensations.

Editorial of the Day

ORATORY AND THE JURY.

[From the National Corporation Reporter.]

The unanimous jury is the first obstacle to an intelligent system of criminal procedure. The number of cases in which one or two jurors block the wheels of justice, where the evidence abundantly proves the guilt of the defendant in a criminal case, is legion. If we permitted the jury to return a verdict by a two-thirds vote, as is done in Australia, after a certain number of hours of deliberation, mistakes would vanish. The evils of the unanimous verdict are largely eliminated by England by the judge being allowed to express his opinion of the evidence, the high character of the judges and the Englishman's respect for constituted authority.

Both English and American criminal procedure are hampered and frequently balked by the prohibition of inquiry of the person accused of crime as to his possible connection with it. There is no reason for allowing a guilty man to hide himself behind a veil of silence, forbidding any allusion, even to his failure to testify, and yet permitting him to testify in his own behalf, if he sees fit to chance the pitfalls of cross-examination. The continental system of examining persons accused of crime, in secret, is not to be commended; but no innocent person could be injured by an examination in the presence of his counsel and he so desired, of his friends. Such a proceeding would be infinitely superior to the illegal "third degree" to which the police of this country subject some criminals.

Finally, and most important of all, the whole attitude of the courts, and especially the reviewing courts, from which the trial courts take their color, must change. Where twelve men taken from the walks of private life say that a defendant has committed a crime and the trial judge confirms their judgment it falls little short of crime for a reviewing court to set the verdict and judgment aside because of an erroneous instruction, the admission of dubious evidence, or the exclusion of proper evidence, where that error could not reasonably have affected the result. In short, a reviewing court should practically confine its inquiries to one point, and that is: Was the prisoner clearly shown to be guilty? Once the upper court gives out this as its guiding principle the trial judges will be more than willing to discharge their duties on the same principles of common sense which direct them in their everyday affairs.

Of course the miseries of the juries, so feelingly described by the TRIBUNE writer, are a consequence of this foolish tang of absurdities. If the lawyers knew that the judge at the end of their turgid rhetoric would sum up the evidence and tell the jury what their verdict ought to be, and that a reviewing court would not disturb it if clearly right, there would be an end of the two days' siege of oratory.

The proposals of the message as to merchant marine legislation, Philippine government, taxation to meet revenue deficit, agricultural aid, conserva-

A LINE O'TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, is
the swift fall where they may.

"I WAS passing the public library in Cedar Rapids," writes D. B. D., "and saw chiseled on it the name SHAKESPEARE. An editorial in the W. G. N. refers to him as SHAKESPEARE, while in an advertisement in the same paper he appears as SHAKESPEARE. Will you straighten this out for me?"

WITH pleasure, so far as we can. The Cedar Rapids version is plainly the result of an effort to save stone-cutting. Advertisers in the Tribune money's worth. The editorial version is a poor room "style" if you will pardon the quotes. We always write it Shakespeare, but rather than get into a row with the p. r. we let him indulge in his whimsy.

Keep Cool and Remember that It Takes All Kinds of People, Etc.

Sir: I never knew until lately that all people do not think as much of the Line as I do. I was in or let me up about it. I am moving to Chicago to be near the Line. C. M.

AS is well known, the labor of conducting a column is Herculean, and one would crack under the strain were it not for little things that sustain and soothe. Prince, a gentleman writes to say that he omitted the second "a" from "Argonauts" and that this error occurred three times in one column.

The Argonauts of 1854.

(From Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors.")

On account of a very foolish address, carried over by the Lord Mayor and merchants of London to Louis Napoleon, after the coup d'état which made him Emperor, and a mischievous, as well as ludicrous, deputation of Quakers, who, under pretense of being peacemakers, went to pay homage to the Emperor Nicholas at St. Petersburg, and to persuade him that he might do what he liked with Turkey, without any danger of English interference, I laid a bill on the table of the House of Lords to prohibit the subjects of this country from having any intercourse with foreign governments in public affairs, unless with the sanction of the Crown. I had as a precedent an Act of the American Congress, and for the principle I had the high authority of Mr. Burke, in denouncing as treasonable the mission by Mr. Fox of Mr. Adair, to the Empress Catherine, at the time of the Russian armament.

AS a student of American history, you of course know which act of congress is referred to in the foregoing.

WE rather fancy the term "peacemongers" don't you?

PECULIARITIES OF LIFE IN EVANSTON.

(From the New-India.)

Wanted—Room for married couple, near Davis-St.; breakfast and dinner for 14 days.

Expressed Dressmaker, Miss Kinsgord; come to your house and take home; does all kinds dresses and nightgowns.

"JUST suppose," supposes the King of Greece, "that the Germans were in a position to demand that your country concede the use of Boston or Seattle as the base of an attack on Canada. What would you say?" The answer probably is that if we had pledged our word to support Canada in case it was attacked we should probably keep our word, regardless of the consequences.

A CASE OF OMER NODDING.

(Notice to the Auto Owners' Fire Protective Exchange.)

Kindly sign and detach and mail to me the form of proxy given below and in case you are not present at said meeting I will cast your vote for those persons whom will work for the best interests of the Exchange.

FRANK O. OMER, Attorney in Fact.

*WIFE of Nineteen Discusses Divorce Action.—Cleveland Leader.

We should say, is qualified.

The Situation Remains Unchanged.

(Letter of John Hay, Ambassador to England, to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.)

London, April 5, 1898.

I do not know whether you especially value the present and dominion of our country in the world.

I think it important and desirable in the present state of things, as it is the only European country whose sympathies are not openly against us. We will not waste time in discussing whether the origin of this feeling is wholly selfish or not. Its existence is beyond question. I find it wherever I go—not only in the press but in private conversation. ***

If we wanted it—which, of course, we do not—we could have the practical assistance of the British navy—on the do ut des principle, naturally.

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DONE IT

ABEL THREAT BY FOWLER FAILS TO HALT PLOT QUIZ

Federal Attorney Says Indict-
ments Will Come; Union
Labor Leaders Loyal.

New York, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The federal investigation into the conspiracy of Karl Rintelen, a close friend of the German emperor and a naval officer, and Jacob T. Rabiner, "the Wolf of Wall Street," to seize the Labor's National Peace council and to buy strikes in munition plants, reached an acute stage tonight. K. E. Fowler of Illinois, former representative in congress and counsel to the Labor's National Peace council, issued a statement denouncing United States District Attorney Marshall, calling on him to retract his statements regarding the peace council's plot to seize and, threatening to sue every newspaper in the country that printed the statements. Jacob C. Taylor, president of the council, also denied Mr. Marshall's charge that the council was directed by Rintelen.

"Full" of Ethics.

To all this Mr. Marshall, when seen at the home later, had this emphatic reply to make to Mr. Fowler's charge that the chief federal attorney had violated the code of ethics.

Thus Mr. Marshall would go no further in his reply to Mr. Fowler it was learned an unquestionable authority that the federal attorney to Mr. Fowler and to Mr. Taylor will be indicted.

It is surmised that within a surprisingly short time the federal officials will reveal a full their case against the Labor's National Peace council and against the men who were so active in shouting against the shipment of munitions of war to the allies after their bank accounts had taken a big jump.

Demanded Retraction.

Mr. Fowler's letter to United States District Attorney Marshall follows:

"New York, Dec. 7.—To H. Snowdon Lamar, U. S. District Attorney, Southern District of New York, Federal Courthouse, New York.—Sir: Your statement published in the New York morning papers of Dec. 7, 1915, particularly in the New York World and the New York Journal, in which you state that the name of the German embassy at Washington is a ching of the Labor's National Peace council and every member thereof, I demand as general counsel for Labor's National Peace council demand of you a full retraction in all the newspapers in which said statement of yours has appeared.

H. ROBERT FOWLER."

Union Labor Leaders Loyal.

Mr. Marshall said emphatically that the Alice of Rintelen and Lamar to carry on the plan was due to the incorruptibility of labor leaders.

"Take it, which," said Mr. Marshall. "Rintelen's efforts to foment strikes met with small success, because they were noted by the integrity of the big labor union officials whom he could not bribe.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who will be called as a witness before the grand jury, will tell a remarkable story concerning Rintelen's activities. There is no reason that an effort was made to bribe him, but Mr. Marshall would not believe it.

Expect Five Indictments.

It is surmised that at least five men connected with Labor's National Peace council will be indicted. There may be others involved and it may be that a number of small labor leaders will be ushered into the mesh.

Never Dreamed of War Plot.

It is surmised that at least five men connected with Labor's National Peace council will be indicted. There may be others involved and it may be that a number of small labor leaders will be ushered into the mesh.

The significant facts obtained were that Rintelen paid from one fund—he had

German Naval Attache Whose Recall U. S. Has Requested.



Capt. Karl Boy-Ed.
(His latest photograph.)

numerous funds in banks and trust companies in this city and in Chicago—almost \$300,000 to Lamar for the organization of the Labor's National Peace council. Of that amount Lamar paid out \$170,000 to persons directly, or indirectly to men connected with the organization and part of the \$170,000 was used in buying strikes.

SAY "COUNCIL" IS DEAD.

The Labor's National Peace council is a thing of the past, as far as Chicago labor is concerned. Labor leaders yesterday were quick to declare that the organization never had been sanctioned by unions labor, and they denied any knowledge of the inner workings. The fixtures and furniture of the deserted offices in the Monroe building will be sold for rent. Members of the office force do not expect several weeks' back pay, and a printer's bill of more than \$500 probably will remain unpaid.

William F. Kramer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, president of the Labor's National Peace council, declared he had been placed in the wrong light by the exposé of the "council."

"If the name of the Labor's National Peace council was used to foster strikes in munition plants or for any other illegitimate purpose it was done without the knowledge of the officers," he said. "Had I even suspected there was any connection between German agents and any one connected with the organization I would have resigned. We were doing our best to prevent strikes. The propaganda we issued was for the purpose of influencing the government to take over the patent rights of the munition plants to prevent strikes."

Never Dreamed of War Plot.

The name of any German diplomat or agent was never mentioned, and I swear

CAPTS. VON PAPEN AND BOY-ED TO GO; FRICTION ENDED

U. S. Disclaimer of Charges Against Men Satisfies Bern- storff, Also Absolved.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Capts. Boy-Ed and Von Papen will leave the United States as soon as the state department arranges their safe conduct.

The controversy between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff concerning the charges or reasons that led to the request for their recall has been settled.

Secretary Lansing gave Count von Bernstorff a clean bill of health in every particular and absolved him of any connection whatever with improper activities in this country.

No Direct Charge Made.

Secretary Lansing assured Count von Bernstorff that the United States government has not charged, intimated, or suggested in any way that Capt. Boy-Ed or Capt. von Papen were to be involved in any political activities against the United States or of the individual states.

This diplomatic disclaimer on the part of this government in writing appears to have satisfied the German ambassador in every detail and he is now content to part with his naval and military aids.

Berlin to Obey U. S. Order?

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The request received here from the United States for the recall of Capt. Franz von Papen and Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, military and naval attachés respectively of the German embassy at Washington, will undoubtedly be complied with in accordance with diplomatic usage, it is stated.

However, Germany probably will ask to be informed of the grounds on which the United States government bases its undesirability of the attachés.

News of the request for the recall has not been published as yet by the German press.

Red Cross Approves Prison.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The German Red Cross and the Russian Red Cross sisters who officially visited the Russian prisoner camp in Germany have recommended the camp and are satisfied with the treatment accorded the prisoners.

There is absolutely nothing upon which such charges can be based. There is no truth that the Labor's National Peace council had any connection with a war plot, and such charges are made merely to discredit union labor. The whole thing will fall flat as far as labor is concerned. If politicians sought to use labor to further their own ends that be laid at the door of politics."

There is absolutely nothing upon which such charges can be based.

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ETTELSON PROVES COLD TO APPEAL OF THE DRY'S.

Request That Mayor Close Saloons
in "Last Chance" Area Meets a
Rebuff.

Corporation Counsel Etelson yesterday turned down the appeal of the Chicago Law and Order league to oust thirty-two saloons which the league asserts are operating illegally.

A demand was formulated for presentation to Mayor Thompson to cancel the licenses of twenty of these saloons on the ground that at least this number are within dry territory. The cited areas are within dry territory.

It is the contention of the league that the entire thirty-two, if not more, are operating in violation of the charter, which forbids saloons within four miles of Northwestern university. The saloons in question occupy the "last chance" neighborhood in the vicinity of Devon avenue and Broadway.

Officials of the league, including Arthur Burroughs Farwell, Robert McDermid, and William F. Mulvihill, stated their case before Corporation Counsel Etelson.

Later Mr. Etelson said the council was the place for the committee to go; that he would not carry the request to the mayor.

CHICAGOAN'S RENO DIVORCE DOESN'T GO IN NEW JERSEY.

George Lister Ordered to Pay Alimony to Number One, Who Lives in Paterson.

New York, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—According to a decision given by Vice Chancellor Stevenson in Jersey City today, a divorce obtained in Nevada by a transient resident of the state is not valid in New Jersey.

The vice chancellor set aside a divorce granted at Reno on Dec. 10, 1900, to George Lister of Chicago, formerly of Paterson, on the ground of extreme cruelty.

Lister had married again and has been living with his second wife and their two children. The divorced wife is Mrs. Minnie Lister of Paterson. He was ordered by Vice Chancellor Stevenson to pay the first Mrs. Lister \$15 a week alimony and \$500 counsel fees.

No Direct Charge Made.

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HARD TO KEEP ON HATING WHEN YOU GET ACQUAINTED

Daily Contact with Foe in Occupied Town Removes Animosity in a Short Time.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

(Copyright: 1916, by The Chicago Tribune.)

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS IN

FRANCE, Nov. 9.—I have written in

some detail of what I saw at Vouziers

because Vouziers is typical enough of

dozens of other towns of 4,000 or 5,000

inhabitants in occupied France.

There is always an old church, always a rue

Victor Hugo, almost always the birth-

house of some famous man whose

name comes back to you as an old

friend of your reading days, but whose

memorials you are surprised to encoun-

ter in so obscure a town, always a

statue to Jeanne d'Arc, always a German

regimental band playing something

the church bells are silent, in the market

place at 1 o'clock, and always a sta-

tioner's shop where soldiers are buying

lead pencils and picture postcards and

Kids newspapers and humorous weeklies.

And always there is hovering neutrally

on the scene a kindly, wise-looking Cath-

olic priest whom both the foreign soldiers

and the native population treat with a

great deal of respect and question inces-

santly. And so goes on.

Hard to Keep On Hating.

Once a town is definitely occupied the

women resume their knitting, bringing

out their chairs in the afternoon and set-

ting them against a sunny expanse of

wall, and the soldiers quartered at the

houses stand by and watch the

children at play, and hold the skins for

the butchers. Manifestly it is a difficult busi-

ness for human beings thrown into the

daily and hourly contact of the domestic

routine to keep on hating each other. The

effort is too great and the satisfaction too

slight. And so matters adjust themselves.

When the women place their chairs

against the sunny wall they like a man

around to fetch and carry and to run after

the children, who, like as not, will be

darting across the street before the scat-

tering autos are out by. And the sol-

diers, when they come out in the air to

smoke, meet a woman around to give heed

to their grumbling.

Pretty soon the children—especially

the innately historic French children—

pick up some of the ways of soldiers and

imitate them, and that makes for laugh-

ter all 'round. A dozen times a day I

have seen French children of the country-

side pull themselves up, stand to atten-

tion, and salute in the German manner

when a German officer's auto rushed by.

A year ago they would have had them.

The boys will not make their acknowl-

edgment so scrupulously, but still they

salute and jerk out some words of thanks.

Fighting for Coal.

Moving among such scenes and among

such people, and a good deal more interested in them, I am afraid, than I was in

the routine of the great offensive, I passed

out of the region of the Champagne in

the course of three or four days and

drew near to the coal country in the

northeast. And I say, as far as

hedges and woods and streams, as they

do in the Champagne, but for villages or

houses or huge black mounds of earth

which rise near the mouth of a coal mine.

This is mostly a flat, dull stretch of country

which, like all coal countries, looks

Better Than a Novel

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF NAPOLEON

HIS LIFE AND ITS FAMOUS SCENES

By JAMES MORGAN

Here is just the kind of book to give the man who likes exciting adventure. A real, vivid, human account of Napoleon's career, not technical nor over-elaborated, and written by one who has followed his footsteps from Corsica to St. Helena.

Unusually Illustrated

THE MACMILLAN CO., PUBL., N. Y.

(Send for a Christmas Catalog)

Stingy Man or Goodfellow?

If you will be a Goodfellow at Christmas to some family of poor children in Chicago, please fill out the attached blank and send it to THE TRIBUNE (Goodfellow department, Room 520) or write a letter of similar import.

I live at No. street. I will be Santa Claus to children (any number you wish). Please give me the names of the children in (state what section of the city you prefer to have assigned to you). Sign your name

(Continued from first page.)

DEMOCRATS WON BY ST. LOUIS PLEA

Leaders Vote to Give Missouri City 1916 Convention; Meets June 14.

(Continued from first page.)

of Louisville, and Will B. King was sent

from Oregon in a contest with W. H. Easterly.

Here is how the committee lined up by states on the final vote:

ST. LOUIS.

Alabama, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, District of Columbia, Porto Rico.

CHICAGO.

Arizona, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Alaska, Hawaii.

Georgia, Oregon, Texas, Utah, New Mexico, Philippines.

DALLAS.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana.

Georgia, Oregon, Texas, Utah, New Mexico, Philippines.

Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels, member of the committee from

New Hampshire, attended the meeting

but did not vote.

G. O. P. SUBS TO COME.

Chicago declined to be downhearted over the loss of the Democratic national convention and redoubled its efforts to lead the Republican assembly, which

is the first of the week.

Chairman Fred W. Upshur, at the head

of the Chicago committee, will start for

Washington Sunday morning. National

Committee man Roy O. West will go Friday.

In the Chicago and Illinois contingent

will be forty or fifty representative

Republicans.

News that St. Louis had secured the

Democratic gathering seemed to assure

the public that the city would be

the site of the 1916 convention.

"The smaller banks got together and

paid 2½ and 2½ percent," Mr. Pike said.

"The larger banks offered only 2 per-

cent. One or two bankers who did not

seem to be informed offered 3 per cent."

On this basis the city would lose \$125,000

in interest as compared with last year."

Last year the total interest was \$107,740.65.

WILL TRY BANK BIDS AGAIN.

Controller Readvertises for Offers to Hoard City's Money for 1916.

City Controller Fred W. Upshur read-

ied for bids from Chicago banks for

the use of the city's money during 1916.

On Mr. Upshur's recommendation the city

council rejected the bids received in an

earlier advertisement as being

too low.

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Are Your Children Still Waiting

for

The Book of Knowledge?

Where does the wind begin? Why are tears salt? What makes a fog? Where do thoughts come from? Why do we go to sleep? What makes a bee hum? What is radium? Why is the sky blue? Why do stars twinkle? Why is snow white? Why has water no taste? Why is yawning catching? What is air made of? Why is foam white? What makes us sneeze? Why do we dream?

Dad, you could not have had The Book of Knowledge when you were young, for it answers every question a child will ask."

REMEMBER

The Book of Knowledge was awarded First Medal of Honor and Gold Medal for Educational Value at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915, in competition with the best educational books of the leading publishing houses.

The Book of Knowledge successfully co-operates with the Public Schools to give the average boy or girl a practical education.

The following are a few of the many prominent educators in the city of Chicago who have endorsed and approved the Book of Knowledge:

JOHN D. SHOOP, FLORA COOK, H. F. KEEN, W. H. COMSTOCK, LUILLA M. VICKERY, A. A. MICHelson, R. E. NOYES, STICKNEY, H. L. HARRISON, REV. F. A. PURCELL, G. F. FRENCH, GEORGE W. FAULKNER, JAMES HOSIC.

Their judgment is a verdict to be trusted and confirms the opinion of the 6,000 satisfied owners in Chicago.

Your Opportunity

The Book of Knowledge will be shipped to you, express paid, upon request. You can make a small payment when you receive the books, and you will have nothing to pay until the books are delivered. You can pay the balance in small monthly payments, and your children can have the use of the books the entire world over. The way you take advantage of the present low price. After January 1st, 1916, the price of the set will be increased twenty-five per cent.

THE KEELEY Institute
(The Original, Non-Chloro, Rational Treatment).
Dwight, Illinois
Chicago office—10 W. Monroe St. Suite
800. Telephone Central 2225.

YOU WITH AUTOS, HERE'S CHANCE FOR 'JOY' RIDES

Not Speeding, but Taking Joy to Little Ones on Good Fellow List.

GOOD FELLOWS

Don't forget your rôle. The true Good Fellow's job, as suggested by the first Good Fellow back in 1900, is to play Santa Claus the day before Christmas to some children whose stockings will otherwise be empty. The occasion demands toys, candies, building pockets, and YOU. Don't think you can discharge your obligations with a greenback. DON'T SEND MONEY TO "THE TRIB

POOR IN GOLD,
BUT NOW RICH
IN HAPPINESS

Old Married Couples at Coun-
ty Farm Are Reunited In
"Homes" of Their Own.

"It's good to be together again, Pete." Mrs. Clara Brogren, 78 years old, lifted her eyes from her knitting and rested them on her husband at Oak Forest. "It'll be Christmas, and we can be thankful that we are together at last."

"We haven't got much except each other." Peter Brogren, 75 years old, spoke without bitterness. The weather-beaten old man had borne the stings of an unkind fate too long to complain at anything.

"We'll go on now to the end together." A moist film Mrs. Brogren's eyes. "And, Pete, I don't think the road will be much longer."

"We're in out of the cold, warm and snug, with plenty to eat and kind treatment. We ought to be contented."

"When you come to think about it, Pete, we never had much in our lives except each other. Your heart never was strong, and now I can take care of you as always used to do."

Supt. Bailey also proposed to unite old man and Bridget Conley, 60 and 60, and Thomas and Louise Bujak, 75 and 75, now living in separate wards. Both husbands expressed delight at the idea. Both wives reengaged.

"No thank you," said Mrs. Conley. "I lived with Cole too long as it was."

"Never again," declared Mrs. Bujak. "I've had enough of Tom to last me a lifetime."

Gives His Last \$400.

Mr. and Mrs. Hochmeister moved out to the infirmary two weeks ago. He had worked in four mills all his life. They had much sickness in the family and when the old man found that age had shut the door of employment against him he had \$600 in the bank. He turned this over to the county authorities for the privilege of passing the remainder of his days with his wife at Oak Forest.

"It's not home exactly," sighed Mrs. Hochmeister, "but we ought to be happy here."

Deering had passed his life as a lodger, at which he made \$220 a day. He and his wife have been inmates of the poorhouse for five years.

"I'm too old," said Deering. "There's no work in the world for an old man. This is a young man's world."

Misfortune, it would seem, pursued the Hargadons like a Nemesis. They buried seven children, and the last child alive, now grown to manhood, left them and they haven't heard from him for seven years. The wife has been blind for eighty years.

Aged Are Reunited.

Mr. and Mrs. Brogren, for two years have been inmates of the Oak Forest Infirmary, Cook county's poor farm, since Deering was taken over by the state as a hospital for the insane. Until two weeks ago they had lived apart, he in the men's ward and she in the ward for women. Then Supt. Henry L. Bailey decided to put the old people together. In the cheery south end of the immense building he opened the "Old Couples' home." Five husbands and wives, living apart in the institution, were united in this cozy retreat and now seen in a fair way to "live happily ever after" in the fashion of the story books.

These couples, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Brogren, are:

Henry and Minnie Hochmeister, 67 and 67; Edward and Mary Hargadon, 69 and 57; Fred and Augusta Deering, 75 and 55; Joseph and Anna Hooray, 50 and 60.

Prepare for More.

There are twenty-eight rooms in the "Old Couples' home." Each room in time, according to Supt. Bailey's plans, is to be a home in which an aged pair may live until the end.

Three more couples now in the institution will begin housekeeping together

For Christmas

The Story of a Pioneer
By Dr. Anna Howard Shaw
With the Collaboration of Elizabeth
Jordan.

"One of the most charming and fascinating autobiographies ever published."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The book is a wonderful, heart-rending, mirth-provoking account of a strong, foremost woman in a changeful time.—The Baltimore Sun.

\$2.00 net.

The Man Jesus
By Mary Austin

"Much more than a fine and beautiful interpretation of Jesus from the modern standpoint. It is a life-giving vision of our own social awakening and progression, under the immediate leadership of the kindest Man, the noblest Seer, and the greatest Reformer that the world has ever known."—Washington Star.

\$1.20 net.

Faith. The Greatest Power in the World
By Dr. Samuel McComb

This little book answers the questions so often asked: "What is faith?" and "What value has it in my existence?" It is meant for every person who takes an intelligent interest in the great questions of the time, in the development of his own powers, and in the upward progress of humanity.

Cloth, 50c net; leather, \$1.00 net.

When a Man Comes to Himself
By Woodrow Wilson

"Live by enthusiasm," urges the distinguished author; "don't be driven by necessity. And if you fail, make a stepping-stone." Cloth, 50c net; leather, \$1.00 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Write for our Holiday Catalogue
sent free.

They Smile at Age and Poverty.

PETER and CLARA BROGREN

"HE HAS HEART TROUBLE AND
I CAN TAKE CARE OF HIM LIKE I HAVE
FOR TEN YEARS."



HENRY and MINNIE
HOCHMEISTER
GAVE THEIR LAST
\$400 to the HOME

next week. These are: James and Catherine Doyle, 79 and 75 years old; Peter and Maggie Deegan, 66 and 60, and Dennis and Tillie Wilsey, 52 and 56.

"For eighteen years we had a doctor in the house almost every day," said Hargadon. "My wife was a patient at St. Joseph's hospital for two years. That's the way my money went. It's now wonder we're in the poorhouse."

Married on \$8 a Week.

Mr. Hooray is a tailor who lost a leg when 17 years old. His wife has been in the infirmary three years. She had been paralyzed for eight years.

"I used to make \$8 a week," said Hooray. "I married on those wages and my wife, and I lived comfortably. We paid \$8 a month for two room flat. She did the cooking and once or twice in my life I managed to save \$20 or \$30."

PART OF BODY FOUND ON CAR

Bundle Supposed to Have Been
Forgotten by Medical Student
Starts Investigation.

A brown paper bundle believed to have been forgotten by a medical student was found on a bridge over the Cottage Grove avenue car late yesterday afternoon and when opened in the Thirty-eighth street car barns was found to contain a part of a human body. The police were notified and started an investigation. An undertaker said the flesh had probably been removed from the body within twenty-four hours.

MURKIN WAR IN EVANSTON,
WITH SCHOOLBOY NEUTRAL

North and South Are Divided Over
High School and Heavy Advertising.

BIG VOTE IS EXPECTED
ON BOARD OF TRADE RULE.

Large Delegation of Eastern Mem-
bers Coming to Oppose Increased
Wire Charge.

There isn't going to be any Godair Memorial Old People's home if six of the heirs at law of the late William H. Godair, real estate operator and stock broker, have their way. They filed a bill in the Circuit court to break Mr. Godair's will. He left a \$300,000 estate, and of this two-thirds, or \$400,000, will be used for an old people's home if his will successfully resists the attack. The complainants, all nephews and nieces of the dead man, are Harriet M. Teter, Moorland, Ia.; Mrs. Margaret McAlpin, Chicago; O. Eugene Teter, Vancouver, Wash.; George D. Teter, Moorland, Ia.; and Florence E. Adamson, Zorina, Mont.

Nephews and Nieces Attack Be-
quest of \$400,000 for Old Peo-
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PUTS POLICE ON METTLE

Capt. Wesley H. Westbrook, commanding the 10th police, has commanded the board of trade to vote on an amendment to the rules which proposes to charge private wire houses \$10 a month for each branch office which board of trade quotations are furnished.

It is expected there will be the biggest representation of out of town members of the board in making their vote, most of the out-of-town members being in agreement with the proposal. The present charge for the board of trade quotations is \$2 a month.

The proposed amendment not only pro-
poses to raise the charge for quotations,
but branch offices and correspondents of
firms will be obliged to permit the strictest
scrutiny of their books at any time by
auditors working for the board of trade.

MURKIN FINGER; DIES OF LOCKJAW.

Fred Hubert, 3609 Indiana avenue, a horse dealer, died yesterday morning at his home. Several days ago he mashed the middle finger of his right hand with a hammer. On the third day pain developed and became worse until he went to the hospital.

Young men's silk lined
suits and overcoats

Young styles in overcoats; belt
backs, panel backs, Varsity,
Chesterfield, St. Leger, \$25

auto coats; silk lined.

Young styles in suits; smart crea-
tions, of artistic merit, the silk
linings harmonizing with the dom-
inant shade of the fabric; the
last word in fit, style, and
workmanship, \$25

workmanship, \$25

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workmanship, \$25

IF you're seeking a real value in clothes, you'll find
the highest expression of it in these excellent \$25
silk-lined suits and overcoats we're selling at

Distinctive creations of the
Hart Schaffner & Marx best craftsmen.

Silk lined overcoats

Rich materials from English,
Scotch, Irish and American
weavers; soft, heavy, virgin
wool weaves in all the latest
and best models; splen-
did overcoat values at \$25

From every point of view, these \$25 suits and overcoats are the best values
you will ever see; the best we've ever offered in Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

Silk lined suits

Equal in quality, style and tailoring to the best custom work;
suits marked for fashion and
finish. Blue, black, gray, brown,
green, olive, plaids, \$25
checks, stripes.

From every point of view, these \$25 suits and overcoats are the best values
you will ever see; the best we've ever offered in Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

Young men's silk lined
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inant shade of the fabric; the
last word in fit, style, and
workmanship, \$25

workmanship, \$25

This is overcoat headquarters; everything in overcoats

Burberry London overcoats, for street, dress, or motor use. Recognized as the best in England; they give an assurance of style and quality;

\$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50.

Genuine Sedan Montagnacs; the most luxurious qualities in overcoats.
No more after these; the mills are demolished. Finest silk linings. \$60

Scotch weaves in the type of the famous
Montagnacs; made by Crombie of
Aberdeen, \$50

Carr melton overcoats; 30 ounce weaves;
full silk lined; oxford, blues, and
blacks. \$35

Fine overcoats in Irish duffle cloths; wonderful weaves. Soft merino
wool, fleecy, warm. Our own direct importations.
\$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50.

Men's overcoats, 6th floor; young men's, 4th floor.

Maurice L. Rothschild
Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

BAPTIST BIBLE
STUDENTS BOLT

Young Women Dissatisfied
Go on Strike with Their
Teacher.

QUESTION STANDARDS.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.
The threatened bolt of students at the
Baptist missionary training school, 2609
Vernon avenue, took place yesterday as
scheduled.

Miss Mary Anna Barnett, teacher of
the Bible, resigned. Twenty-four of the
women students followed her leadership.

Several, it was said, returned to their
homes in other towns and cities.

A Baptist pastor who was present at
the hearing before the board of managers
said that there would be several resignations
among the board of managers and with
drawal of support of certain persons who
believe the school is departing from the
Baptist standards of teaching.

Mrs. Washington Laycock, chairman of
the board of managers, and Mrs. A. G.
Lester, one of the leading members, de-
clined to make a statement.

At the meeting of the board of managers
the bolting students were permitted to
testify as to the nature of the teachings
permitted in the school.

The board then went into executive ses-
sion without her, except a promise
that her views would be considered.

Last night a committee of fifteen alum-
ni of the school held a meeting in a
downtown office where they discussed
their future plans.

"We do not object to teaching liberal
views of the Bible if they are taught only
as theories," said Miss Barnett, "but we
object to teaching these things as though
they are true."

A Baptist pastor who said he did not
want to be mixed up in the trouble said
he believed the school would keep on
without any particular break.

DIAMONDS—THE GIFT
SUPREME

CHOOSE these wondrous jewels—never changing—
always exquisite—to carry your message of love
or friendship this Christmastide.

For connoisseurs we have ready Necklaces of regal
beauty—magnificent Pendants, Brooches and Rings.
And the completeness of our line is attested by the
abundance of fine stones at prices most moderate.

W RIST WATCH. Pla-
num, surrounded by 20
fine diamonds. The daintiest
little square 73 ligne Watch
with extra fine jeweled move-
ment. Black Silk Bracelet.
Can be worn also as a sailor
ornament. Various
styles up to \$1,000. As pictured.....\$250

BANQUET RINGS. Selected brilliants,
white diamonds

BIRTHRIGHT TALE FAILS TO BRING WOMAN WEALTH

CHARGES MUNRO SEEKS REVENGE

Vice Detective Says Attorney Wanted Job from O'Hara.

WILL TESTIFY TODAY.

M. Blair Coan, investigator for the O'Hara vice commission, who has been subpoenaed to appear before the court of inquiry conducted by Fayette S. Munro at today's session, last night charged that Attorney Munro sought the attorneyship of the commission at \$50 a day and upon being refused threatened to break the appropriation.

"Immediately after the organization

of the vice commission," said Coan, "Munro, who is then a Progressive member of the legislature from Highland Park, met me in the lobby of the Leland hotel at Springfield.

"Coan," he asked, "who is going to be the attorney for your vice commission?"

"I replied: 'We are not going to have any. O'Hara is an attorney and as chairman of the commission will examine the witness.'

"Well," said Munro, "I want to be the attorney. I'll work cheap—say \$50 a day."

"I told him again we were not going to have an attorney."

"If I don't get the job," Munro said,

"I've got enough influence in the house to stop your committee from getting any money to work with and I'll put your committee on the bum."

The house records will show that later Munro did not stop the committee from getting its money and the records will show also that he did not succeed. In justice to him it should be said that the Harvard department of government stood ready to support the action of the committee's son's and board of register's office, to look after the rights of the students. This the Harvard authorities denied, and the Crimson editors confessed to the district attorney's representative that they did not know who had brought the notice for publication.

Several members of the university, including Prof. William B. Munro, whose

Mother Tells Secret.

Mrs. Burke lives at 6501 South Prairie street. She is the wife of Joseph M. Burke, saloonkeeper at 75 West Harrison street. Her mother is Mrs. Mortimer P. Beaman, 420 Indiana avenue.

Last January Mrs. Scammon was very ill and she believed, near death. So she summoned Mrs. Burke to her bedside and told her that she was not the daughter of Michael Lawlor.

"Michael was my second husband," said Mrs. Scammon. "My first husband and my mother, Clara, was William O'Connor. In August, 1878, he and four other men were arrested at Anderson, Ind., charged with a bank robbery there."

William sent for William Plunkett,

the detective, and asked him to see Michael C. McDonald, the politician who later became Democratic boss of Chicago.

Property Is Sold.

He asked Plunkett to get McDonald to buy his real estate so he'd have money to pay lawyers. McDonald agreed. He paid \$2,000 in cash and later paid \$2,000 more. William then obtained his release.

"A couple of months later poor William was shot to death by a negro policeman. Now William was only 18 when he died and so he didn't have the right to die his property away. That's why Mike McDonald filed suit in the Probate court to confirm his title.

Claim Is Settled.

Thomas P. Bridges, your guardian, agreed to settle your claim for \$500, and the agreement was O. K.'d by Superior Judge Joshua Knickerbocker on condition that you O. K. it too when you become of age.

That was in 1881. You were only a baby then. I married Michael Lawlor and you were brought up to call yourself Clara Lawlor."

Mrs. Burke filed suit against the present holders of the property, who are Guy C. McDonald, a son of the former boss; Johanna Curran, Edward J. Steinbeck, and Bryan Lathrop, Owen P. Aldis and Russell Tyson, as trustees for Mr. Steinbeck.

Judge Windes decided against Mrs. Burke yesterday. Her attorney declared he would appeal.

HOYNE AID ARMS TO BALK WRITERS OF MAIL THREATS.

Lincoln Avenue Home Raided for Papers Believed to Belong to Painters' Local.

Assistant State's Attorney Nicholas Michael was seen yesterday to fonde a newspaper. He had received a number of threatening letters because of the part he played in securing the labor indictment.

The state's attorney's office sent detectives to the home of Julius Lichtenstein at 2312 Lincoln avenue, where books, papers, and a checkbook were taken on a grand jury due to a subpoena. The content of the papers was not discussed by the state's attorney's officers. They admitted, however, that the records are those of painters' local No. 275 and are expected to form an important link in the evidence against the fifty-four men indicted in the "window" case in Massachusetts. Lichtenstein is one of the fifty-four.

All but six of the men under indictment in the labor case have surrendered. They are Axel Alex, Thomas Flannigan, Charles Fussy, Jack Miller, Fred McQuade, and John Ryan. Bond was arranged in the morning for Alex, but he failed to appear to surrender himself.

8,000 feet of thrilling films taken by Wilbur H. Dur- borough, war photographer, in collaboration with Oswald F. Schuette, The Daily News correspondent.

Thousands Daily See Seven Months of War!

Experts pronounce these the supreme motion pictures of the European holocaust of shell and sword! Our photographers automobile with the German vanguard—took their cameras into the trenches, the forts, between the desperate war duels and aloft in a fighting aeroplane—at extreme peril—to obtain the greatest close-up pictures of REAL BATTLE—TROOPS IN THE DEATH GRAPPLE AND BIG GUNS SMASHING THE RAMPARTS OF EMPIRE TO ATOMS! See the latest, greatest German War Films now—to-day!!!

Mr. Durbrough Lectures at Every Performance

WEEK DAYS 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

FINE ARTS

THEATER

Michigan-av.

Near Van Buren

Admission 25 Cents

These Pictures Will Not Be Shown on Sunday

STATE RIGHTS BUYERS AND EXHIBITORS: For State Rights and Bookings, Address or Call, The War Film Syndicate, Malters Bldg., Chicago.

INDICT HARVARD PROFESSOR FOR ELECTION FRAUD

With Eight Others He Is Accused of Conspiracy in Student Registration.

assistant, Hale G. Dwight, was indicted today; Recorder G. W. Cram, as well as three Crimson editors, appeared before the grand jury at that time.

District Attorney Corcoran, at the earliest behest of Prof. Munro and Prof. Frankfurter, agreed not to prosecute the undergraduates, provided no further fraudulent registrations would be attempted.

Politician Makes Complaint.

More than 100 men had registered from the university and Edward D. Edwards, a local politician, officially entered objection to the registration of them. The district attorney sought to get the men higher up and the grand jury's finding at that time resulted in today's indictment.

The specific charge is that these citizens, associated in one way or another in securing the fraudulent registration as voters in the city of Cambridge of students and others who were not entitled to the privilege. The indictments are said to be only a beginning in the wholesale system of arrests contemplated by District Attorney Corcoran and that when all the tale is told a scandal will be shown up which will strike at the very roots of the university.

WIFE APPEALS TO HUSBAND.

James J. Maher of Minneapolis Summoned to Help Care for Babies.

He is a little message for James J. Maher: "Please come home at once or send some money. If you don't I am forced to give the babies away. I have no means of support at all, so please help me out." Mrs. Margaret Maher, 301 Plymouth avenue, North Minneapolis, Minn. "Come on, Jim; be a good fellow."

The new "Bulldog" model, with its fine grip and balance, the "Aristocrat" in French Ivory or a handy Combination Set in its handsome leather case.

Tied with Ribbon and Holly

RIGHT there on the Christmas Tree—a Gillette Safety Razor for Father, Brother, or Son.

The new "Bulldog" model, with its fine grip and balance, the "Aristocrat" in French Ivory or a handy Combination Set in its handsome leather case.

A gift of beauty and service. One thing you can give him that he will use for a life time—every day in the year.

Christmas Gillettes now in the stores—\$5 to \$50.

About the nicest "little gift" for the Gillette user is a packet of Blades—50c. or \$1.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY

BOSTON

GRAND PRIZE—HIGHEST AWARD

PACIFIC-PALESTINE

KNOW THE GILLETTE MARK WORLD OVER

RESORTS AND HOTELS RESORTS AND HOTELS RESORTS AND HOTELS

San Antonio

The City of Sunshine

You will delight in a winter in San Antonio, Texas, where each balmy day is filled with varied pleasures.

The finest winter climate in America, where every outdoor sport is at its best the winter long—golf every day, tennis, fishing, hunting, motoring, polo, aviation.

The social life is interesting in this city of contrasts—theater, opera, symphony concerts, dancing, etc.

You will enjoy every moment of your stay in San Antonio and meet hundreds of interesting people.

Finest hotels, mineral waters, hot sulphur baths. For information and booklet de luxe, write

THOUSAND CLUB, DEPT. F.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The way to go is via the "Katy" Train from your city, made connection at St. Louis and Kansas City with fast dependable Katy trains to San Antonio. It is a short trip of delightful comfort from either point.

Three fast, fast trains daily. One, the Texas Special, faster and quicker than any train before it in service to Texas. All three trains are splendidly equipped.

If you ask him, your ticket agent will tell you all about Katy trains and service and the low fare excursion tickets good until May 31st, with stopovers at pleasure.

For information see or write:

W. S. St. George, G. P. A., 1500 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis.

Gen. W. Smith, Northern Pacific, 500 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

A through Katy Standard class leaves Chicago 11:45 P. M. daily via Clinton & Allen Bldg.

HARRY C. MORRIS, Manager

HOTEL COLLEGE ARMS DE LAND, FLORIDA

Note: of the best in the South. Located on a high ridge, overlooking the city of De Land. Dry air. Formal and informal dining and dancing. Open January 1. Address Thea C. Brooks, Manager.

Briggs House

Randolph and 5th Av., Chicago. 1 block from City Hall Square.

Location Most Central

200 Modern Rooms. Restaurant Facilities Unparalleled.

Rates For Day, \$1.50. For Night, \$2.00.

With Bath, \$1.50. \$2.00.

Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings Bank, Monroe and Clark Streets.

Physicians Endorse

Neal Treatment for Drink or Drug Users

Consult your family physician about the modern, scientific methods and common sense methods of the Neal Treatment. If he has not investigated, see Axel Alex or the author of "NEAL'S TREATMENT," No. 811-T East 49th St., Chicago. Full treatment, \$10.00. Private treatment, \$5.00. Write for information. Some of the thousands of physicians who are co-operating with "NEAL'S WAY."

Neal Institutes in 60 Principal Cities

Every Housewife should be an EXPERT PURCHASING AGENT. She should know how to BUY as well as the merchant knows how to SELL. She will if she reads Tribune advertising.

MKT.

Hotel Bon Air AUGUSTA, GA.

Open December 15th. Why not spend your holidays there? Two fine 18-hole golf courses, beautiful clubhouses, excellent driving and motoring, shooting and all outdoor sports.

Address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager

CALIFORNIA

"Lover Oaks Hotel, Monterey.

Four miles from the city, on the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountain, 17 miles from Los Angeles, via P. E. Ry. Write for folder.

EVANSTON HOTEL

200 rooms. JUST COMPLETED & OPENED.

For Av. and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill. W. L. Ladd, Manager.

NEW BEACH HOTEL

Overlooking the Gulf. Boating, Sailing, golf, tennis, billiards, American plan. \$10.00 up.

Mr. H. W. White, Prop., Ocean Springs, Miss.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

Private Home FOR THE PERSONAL FRIENDS AND MARY'S HOME.

Where love, kindness and harmony are predominant. Females only. Phone Western 210 or address KELLY M. HOWE, Wheaton, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1915.

**MAJOR TO GIVE
ICE RINKS FOR
YOUNG SKATERS**

Behind "Tribune" Move-
ment and Will Flood City
Parks for Boys.

BERT SHOWS HIS STROKES.

By WALTER H. ECKERSALL.
Following the annual election of officers in the Western Skating Association, held yesterday night at the Sportsmen's club, the resolution adopted unanimously to cooperate with The Tribune in its attempt to help make its skating carnival success, no other person than Mayor William Hale Thompson has put his finger to the wheel of what should be the most successful skating events in the history of steel blade skating in Chicago. And there was plenty of china left, because the Tribune reporter was offered a massive hunk of china if she wouldn't print anything about the inoffensive little card party.

What's a Card Party?

Over at the Eleventh precinct police station, the reporter interviewed Lieutenant C. Gurney and the lieutenant pulled a face that was childlike and bland.

"O, what's a card party?" said he, forgetting for the moment that Chief Healey had ruled against these polite society affairs of 50-cent-to-get-in and win a piece of china.

"Sure I gave permission for the party at Mrs. Botkin's. Why not? I like to play euchre myself. Ain't it all right to give a little money to pay the lady for her trouble?"

"Why, say," said the lieutenant, exclaiming himself, "there are forty poker games in the south district a day, and they lose real money. That's nothing. We shouldn't bother the ladies when they just have little parties for fun."

"A woman is calling up and telling on the other women because they have barred her from the game, and she tells the most fabulous things, but I don't intend to insult people by interrupting their little games of cards. Mrs. Botkin said that Miss Nora Renenah would be present, as she intended to invite her. But Miss Renenah wasn't present."

Keeps Right on Going.

But Miss Renenah, who was the object of a police raid for her activity in police card parties, was conspicuous by her presence at Mrs. Botkin's when the reporter called there. She holds parties every Tuesday in the Botkin home, according to reports from those who say they know. Miss Renenah's secretary collected the money at Mrs. Botkin's home.

The "collection" yesterday obviated the more commonplace method of collecting at the door. And admittance was by invitation. This made it more intricate. But the quarters and the 50 cent pieces came in just the same and there was no trouble.

Time to Make Getaway.

Of course, when the reporter and a plain clothes policeman started from the station for the Botkin flat there was plenty of time for the players to get warning and make their "get away." For when the reporter and the detective arrived there were only two or three left. Miss Renenah's secretary had made the collection and the game was over. It might appear that the games are not half so important as collecting.

Mrs. Botkin is a dressmaker and she was opposed to publicity, although she said the games are perfectly proper.

"I wish," she said, "I knew what you are going to say in the paper."

**FATALLY SHOT, GIRL CRAWLS
400 FEET IN EIGHT HOURS.**

Maryland Maiden Wounded by
Married Man, Who Then Slays
Himself.

Crisfield, Md., Dec. 7.—After having crawled on her hands and knees along a road for a distance of about 400 feet, which took her nearly eight hours to traverse, Hilda Sterling, 15 years old, was found probably fatally wounded near her today. She said she had been shot with the first bullet, cut, and killed himself. Her body was found.

COCKROACH SWINDLE BARED

Hungry Man Carried Them Into
Cafes Instead of Cash and Does
Not Have to Pay.

A novel method by which he has eaten for the last several months at the expense of various high class restaurants and hotels was told in detail by H. J. Callahan in the Court of Domestic Relations while testifying in a non-support case yesterday.

Dead cockroaches were used by Callahan in his operations.

"I always carried a supply with me," he said. "When I had finished eating I would throw the ones on the plate. Then I would call the proprietor, point disapprovingly at it, and walk indignantly from the place without settling the bill. It never failed."

EDGFIELD WIRES TO SHIPS.

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield has yesterday a special telegraph service to protect the large number of lake vessels which are engaged in shipping at this late period in the year. The telegraph yesterday to Capt. William Nicholas, inspector of steamers, announced that a heavy storm is approaching by way of Lake Superior and all vessels be given warning.



**Euchre Hostess
Offers China to
Suppress Story**

Mrs. J. A. Botkin Wor-
ried When Reporter Vis-
its Card Matinee.

POLICE MERELY LAUGH

There wasn't any admission fee yesterday afternoon at the regular Tuesday euchre matinee at the home of Mrs. J. A. Botkin, 4624 Vincennes avenue. But there was a polite collection so the afternoon broke very well indeed for the hostess.

The prizes were of linen, although there was a great deal of china in evidence. The winner of the first prize, with a score of 75, received a bed set, and others received comforters and blankets in the order of their score. The consolation prize was a bunch of linen handkerchiefs. And there was plenty of china left, because a Tribune reporter was offered a massive hunk of china if she wouldn't print anything about the inoffensive little card party.

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Others Offer Support. Mrs. Thompson was not the only person who jumped into the band wagon. Senator James A. Pugh came through with the assertion that he will lend the name of the Sportsmen's Club of America to such a party, which will help to get the plan off the ground.

"This strike has opened my eyes," she told a reporter for The Tribune. "I don't know much about socialism. They tell me that there are as many forms of socialism as there are believers in it. But surely any system that can produce the police terrorism of this strike—that can set Jews to committing the same sort of outrages on their co-religionists that they protest against in Russia—surely, that system is all wrong."

"The poor, frail workers haven't a single group of people with them. Their own rabbis have deserted them, not a minister is with them, not a settlement, not a woman's club, not a civic organization. They have been left absolutely alone in their fight."

Northwestern Settlement. "Hail, hail! Way, Miss Starr is the only one, and she has been the heroine of the strike. The Northwestern University settlement is over there, but not a move have they made. I understand my bishop—Bishop Anderson of the Episcopal church—said today that he sympathizes with them. Well, I can only say, would to God he had told us weeks ago."

"It isn't active opposition. I call it timidity. Perhaps you would call it cowardice. One woman went over there to ticket lines just once. Then she said, 'You may call me anything you like, I just can't stand it.' And she never went back."

"I have no definite program. I told them I would vote the Socialist ticket, and that is all they require. But I believe that the general strike is democracy's greatest weapon. It has been used in Europe; I don't know why we don't use it here. Perhaps the right leadership is needed here in Chicago."

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**CHURCH, SOCIETY,
ARE DENOUNCED
BY MRS. LILLIE**

**Daughter of Millionaire Thinks
Authority Should Be Let
to Lapse.**

TURNS A REAL SOCIALIST.

BY SHEPPARD BUTLER.
Mrs. Frances Crane Lillie, daughter of the late Richard T. Crane, Chicago's wealthiest ironmaster, sat the big living room of her home at 5801 Kenwood avenue, looking like a real socialite in fact, too, which she might have devoted to expounding the mysteries of a chicken salad explained why, a few hours before, she became a member of the Socialist party.

Quietly and a bit wearily she told of her utter discouragement over what she called the "timidity" of society as she has known it. Deliberately she arranged the church, the settlements, the women's clubs, and the schools as shirkers.

"I am now a Socialist," she said. "The occurrences of yesterday have made me one."

Appears in Court.

Earlier in the day Mrs. Lillie had appeared in the West Chicago avenue police court for trial on the charge of interfering with an officer which caused her arrest on Monday when she was in the striking garment workers' picket lines on the northwest side.

Immediately afterward she enrolled as an active member of the Socialist party, promising to vote its ticket hereafter and saying from now on her energies are to be devoted to righting the wrongs which she believes are being inflicted on the working people through the strike which produced her father's \$10,000,000.

"This strike has opened my eyes," she told a reporter for The Tribune. "I don't know much about socialism. They tell me that there are as many forms of socialism as there are believers in it. But surely any system that can produce the police terrorism of this strike—that can set Jews to committing the same sort of outrages on their co-religionists that they protest against in Russia—surely, that system is all wrong."

"The poor, frail workers haven't a single group of people with them. Their own rabbis have deserted them, not a minister is with them, not a settlement, not a woman's club, not a civic organization. They have been left absolutely alone in their fight."

Wants Government Milk. "Hail, hail! Way, Miss Starr is the only one, and she has been the heroine of the strike. The Northwestern University settlement is over there, but not a move have they made. I understand my bishop—Bishop Anderson of the Episcopal church—said today that he sympathizes with them. Well, I can only say, would to God he had told us weeks ago."

"It isn't active opposition. I call it timidity. Perhaps you would call it cowardice. One woman went over there to ticket lines just once. Then she said, 'You may call me anything you like, I just can't stand it.' And she never went back."

"I have no definite program. I told them I would vote the Socialist ticket, and that is all they require. But I believe that the general strike is democracy's greatest weapon. It has been used in Europe; I don't know why we don't use it here. Perhaps the right leadership is needed here in Chicago."

The "collection" yesterday obviated the more commonplace method of collecting at the door. And admittance was by invitation. This made it more intricate. But the quarters and the 50 cent pieces came in just the same and there was no trouble.

Others Offer Support. Mrs. Thompson was not the only person who jumped into the band wagon. Senator James A. Pugh came through with the assertion that he will lend the name of the Sportsmen's Club of America to such a party, which will help to get the plan off the ground.

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DEAD IN MICHIGAN SHACK.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, VETERAN GRAHAM & MORTON EMPLOYEE, EXPOSES VICTIM.

His home is the simplest imaginable. Little patches of paint were worn from the old fashioned spindle legged chair in which she sat as she talked. Her gown was a severely plain workday sort of affair of neutral gray with a touch of white at the collar. On the row of shelves behind her were sets of Haworth and Dickes and a "Cyclopedia of Universal Knowledge"—the sort of thing everybody has.

He admitted transporting Miss W. G. Krause, 2024 Euclid avenue, Chicago, yesterday to Milwaukee on March 7 when he and two friends were put off a South Darrow car.

He admitted that he was a member of the police force.

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Society and Entertainments

Here and There In Chicago Society.

SEVERAL interesting affairs will occupy society today. Mrs. George Higginson Jr. of 1625 Astor Place, who is actively working for the success of the musical and lecture tour to be given at the home of Mrs. Potter Palmer on Dec. 18 for the American ambulance of France, "will entertain at luncheon today."

This afternoon Mrs. Chauncy Keppel and her daughter, Mrs. James C. Hutchins Jr., will give a musical at the Blackstone at 4 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Waller of 127 Lincoln parkway gave a small dinner and theater party last evening in honor of Mrs. Fred Palmer. Mrs. Palmer is expecting her sister, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, to come from the east to spend the holidays with her.

Mme. Mercedes Devries Schmidt, who has been giving a series of lectures at the homes of various women throughout the city for the Red Cross service, in which she has served, will leave tomorrow for the east and will sail on Saturday for France. She has been called there because of her work. Mrs. Schmidt has been called to the trenches, and she hopes to reach Paris before she leaves for the front. She herself will return to the Red Cross service.

Because of her sudden departure Mme. Schmidt announces that if any subscribers to the series of lectures, three of which remain to be given, will write to Miss Blanche Van Buren at 5438 Harper avenue their money for the remaining lectures of the series will be refunded.

Mrs. Thomas Kelly and Miss Kelly of 4190 Lincoln avenue have issued cards for an afternoon reception on Saturday from 4 until 6 o'clock. Those attending will be Miss Jessie Stockastrom of St. Louis, Miss Frances Schram of Burlingame, Ia.; Miss Marion Bolot, Miss Helen Leavitt, Miss Winifred Sewall, Miss Elizabeth Foreman, Miss Margaret Shedd, Miss Helen Warren, Miss Dorothy Scully, Miss Ruth Dugan, Miss Ruth Kimball, and Miss Dorothy Derby.

Mrs. Arnold Gilmer of 425 Sheridan road, will give a small tea-dance at the Blackstone on Dec. 22, from 4 to 7 o'clock, for Miss Isabel Gilmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Thrasher of 4011 Lake park avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Milled, to Dana Washburn. Mr. Thrasher is superintendent for the Committee of Fifteen. Mr. Washburn is connected with Marshall Field & Co.

Bishop and Mrs. William A. Quayle of St. Paul, Minn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Allie Quayle, to Arthur Courtney Boynton, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Boynton of St. Paul. The marriage will take place in the early spring. The young people attended Northwestern university together.

Mrs. Frederick H. Trude of 1625 Hinman avenue, Evanston, announces the engagement of her daughter, Bernice, to Thomas Clark Spearman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Spearman, who recently moved to Los Angeles, Cal.

Miss Everett Millard and her sister, Miss Elizabeth Boynton, will return from the east the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F. Parker and daughter, Virginia, of 999 Lake Shore drive have returned from a six weeks trip to the resorts of Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gregory Rodger of 155 East Chestnut street announce the birth of a daughter, Josephine Marjorie Rodger, on Nov. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Reynolds of 1225 Astor street will spend the Christmas holidays in St. Louis with Mrs. Reynolds' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Souder.

Dubuque Man Goes to Chicago

Hospital.

Matamides hospital has been further aided by Abraham Slimmer, the Dubuque (Ia.) philanthropist, to the extent of \$5,000 annually. This announcement came yesterday in a telegram from Mr. Slimmer to F. J. Rosenthal, a member of the committee named to raise funds for the new institution for foreclosed properties.

In addition to this yearly assistance, Mr. Slimmer has subscribed \$25,000, and also provided in his will that \$400,000 be given outright to the hospital.

Mr. Slimmer also has given \$1,000 towards the Marks Nathan Jewish orphans' home playground at Albany and Osgood avenues.

BRIGHT SAYINGS of the CHILDREN

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 for each child's saying. The stories must be sent in either children's or their parents' names. The only condition is that they told must never have been printed in any magazine, newspaper, or book, or in any publication, or return unavailable contributions. Address bright sayings to Amy Bee, "Tribune," Chicago.



When Merts came to visit us she went from chair to chair, carefully feeling each one, and when she had made a tour of the room she said: "You ain't got no chil- dren, have you? The chairain't sticky."

M. R.

Our neighbor's little daughter is given a great deal to taking people seriously, and when asked how she liked her cousin visiting from Washington she replied: "How can I tell yet? Her and I isn't' very well acquainted."

My little brother has been thinking a lot about Christmas lately and one day, when his teacher asked the question: "What great man has done more for this country than any other man?" Ira promptly answered, "Santa Claus."



MISS EDITH OGDEN HARRISON

Arthur Meeker Jr. Grand Opera Patron.

BY CINDERELLA.

HOLD A future promoter of grand opera in Arthur Meeker Jr. He's only 12 or 13 now and clever so that one can't help noticing him, and thus he comes into the lime-light not only as a patron of grand opera but as the friend and biographer of many of the great stars and lesser lights.

He knows all the real names of all the singers in Chicago this season; he knows where they were born, and thinks he knows how old they are. Let the dear little fellow think!

Further, he knows where all the warlike heroes studied and what are their principal roles and where they have sung before—in short, the detail of the opera is as young Arthur's finger tips. The "Opera" will be 25 for every year published. Manuscripts will not be returned. Address Doris Blake, "The Tribune."

Real Love Stories

Doris Blake Says

"Love is a mysterious sixth sense highly developed in man from his crib-age to his dotage."

Have you a perplexing love affair in which you are in doubt? Write to Doris Blake, care of "The Tribune." If you send a personal reply and stamped envelope, she will answer. She knows a real love story—one that starts in the Nation's Capital. Will you be 25 for every year published. Manuscripts will not be returned. Address Doris Blake, "The Tribune."

He Made Her Laugh.

WON my sister by making her laugh. I arrived here not very many years ago from Hamburg, Germany, with 40 cents and a stock of English comprised in the words "Iob can nicht Englisch apik."

I walked up a side street and met the doorman of a dingy cafe, who happened to be a fellow countryman of mine. He was dressed in a flaming red uniform which was a matter of great disgust to me.

Behold a bright eyed boy, young Arthur, looking brightly about, charmed with all he sees. He turned and saw a glimme in a jeweled mirror showed him a glimpse of his lovely operatic friend Unaware, she was passing a rabbit's fury foot rosily over her fair cheek, and adding carmine to her magic lips. O, hélas, youth and youth's illusions.

When young Arthur went home he told his mamma and his papa all about it, and how badly it made him feel to have seen these strange things behind the scenes, concerning one of his dear opera friends.

I am taking the liberty as a poor mother of writing to you for a little help. I have small children—three girls and two boys. We live in an old house on the bottom floor. It is awfully damp. I have nothing whatever to cover my floors with.

No Carpets on the Floor.

"I am taking the liberty as a poor mother of writing to you for a little help. I have small children—three girls and two boys. We live in an old house on the bottom floor. It is awfully damp. I have nothing whatever to cover my floors with.

Apricot charmeuse with petticoat of old gold. The roses are of a deep red.

Reliable Laxative Relieved This Baby

Child Was Badly Constipated Until Mother Tried Simple Remedy.

In spite of every care and attention to diet, children are very apt to become constipated, a condition responsible for many ills in after life unless promptly relieved.

Mrs. C. W. Wilson, of Shelbyville, Tenn., had trouble with her baby boy, Woodrow, until the heard of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. She writes, "I can safely say, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the best remedy of its kind on earth. It acts so gently and yet so powerfully. Little Woodrow was very badly constipated and we could find nothing that gave relief until we tried your Syrup Pepsin, which gave immediate relief."

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a compound of simple laxative herbs, free from opiates or narcotic drugs, mild in action, positive in effect and pleasant to the taste. It has been prescribed by Dr. Caldwell for more than a quarter of a century and can now be had for fifty cents a bottle in any well-stocked

The Pretty Habit Indoors as Well as Out.

Antoinette Donnelly

"A ROUND the house she's a sight, but she's some doll when she gets into her street togs." That was a small boy's description of the woman who lived next door to him.

Nowadays there isn't an excuse in the world for a woman to look anything but attractive all the time. In apartments, where ladies live in tight, tight, voices and music, it is inexcusable for a woman to go about in untidy dress and unkempt hair.

For 50 and 60 cents one can buy good looking house apron dresses with caps to match, which are really quite fascinating in appearance, or, if you are skillful with the needle, you can make up these dresses and caps for half that price. The attractive breakfast sets, with their Norfolk coat waists and skirts, are even better to look at, and in one of these natty little house outfits you are always presentable enough to answer the doorbell.

Nothing to my eye is less pretty than a sloopy shirtwaist and old skirt topped off with a boudoir cap that has seen better days as a boudoir cap. And I know women who, on the theory that anything goes when you are indoors, will go about the house all day long in this sort of apparel.

The habit of prettiness is one you cannot afford not to have. It is easier and more comfortable to dress well than the average housewife than a whole lot of the dissatisfaction and discontent that is prevalent among wives is actually due to carelessness in this habit of prettiness. Think it over, now, and recall the times you have felt the most abused and the most discriminated against—weren't they the times when you didn't care how you looked and your dress showed it?

There's a powerful stimulus in attractive clothing. And even when dishes are being washed and dusting being done it is possible to be attractively clothed. Never dream of doing your housework in your street clothes—a mistake not at all uncommon. Nothing spoils good clothes more than wearing them to do cleaning and dusting in. If an emergency arises put on a cover-all apron. But for the ordinary routine of house dress and dressing don't think it a matter of unimportance. Look as attractive as you can. It will not only help your looks, but your disposition and your family's.

HOW I HAVE KEPT YOUNG.

Was it by keeping your waist reduced and your hips slender? Was it by taking a strict diet? Was it by hair or figure? Was it by constant exercise of the body? Was it by constant exercise of the mind? Was it by constant exercise of the heart? Was it by constant exercise of the lungs? Was it by constant exercise of the brain? Was it by constant exercise of the eyes? Was it by constant exercise of the ears? Was it by constant exercise of the nose? Was it by constant exercise of the skin? Was it by constant exercise of the muscles? Was it by constant exercise of the bones? Was it by constant exercise of the nerves? Was it by constant exercise of the blood vessels? Was it by constant exercise of the heart? Was it by constant exercise of the lungs? Was it by constant exercise of the brain? Was it by constant exercise of the eyes? Was it by constant exercise of the ears? Was it by constant exercise of the nose? Was it by constant exercise of the skin? 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AMUSEMENTS

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and Operas

S & TOSCA-JUSTIN, SONGS

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RUFUS LEIGHTON, Federal

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NEXT SUNDAY AT 8:30

GENTINA

ONIAL The

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HEINRICH'S "SUMURIN"

DONG GUE & HARRY LAW

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IN HIS SONG REVUE

15-20-30-1 NIGHTS

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SKA SURAT

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REBEL LANCER

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LUDIE & FANNY USHER

INTER-ARTS

THE GAUDSCHMIDTS

MATS DALLA 15-20-30

EX. SUN. & HOLIDAYS

S P R I N G T H E A T M A T

TODAY 8:30

EVENING

AT 8:30

ANDROCL

E LION S O M

L I L O N

Who Married a Dumb W

W. F. Hegg & Mary Forbes

Neumann Illinois

Sunday at 3 sharp

appearance. Pianist, Compo

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ODY HOM

N C E S S

BRIGHT TUNERS, SUPP

MUSIC CONCERT

M A T I N E E TOMORROW

NAH TEMPLE

28 AND OHIO STREET

Tuesday Night, Dec. 29,

LAST NIGHT 8:30

TODAY 8:30

50c to 25c

Musical Show Ever Produced

ELD FOLLIES

Hippodrome

A. M. to 11 P. M.

See the Big Acts First

ELDERLY A DOLLAR SHOW

A DIME OR 25c

TODAY 8:30

"SPARKLING OPERETTA"

CONTINUOUS CHARMING ORIG

N AL MUSIC

Herman Devries-American

DRUS-Special Orchestra of 30

MAD. TODAY 8:30 to 11

Eves. Sat. Mat. 10:30 to 11

Holmes Comedy

LOE OF WHOLESALE FUN

Bunker Bean

D

W A R S H AVENUE

AND 11TH STREET

UNKNOWN 8:30

25c. 25c. 25c. 25c.

Eves. 10c. 20c. 20c.

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to Advertise

NOT FORGOT EVER WRITTEN

Mrs. Douglas Crane

Dinner and After Theater, at

Royal, 12th and 13th and Monroe

6:30 to 8:30 and 11 P. M. to 1 A. M.

IA BURLESQUE Twice

With Billy Arlington Dual

MIDNIGHT MAIDENS

A Sheaf's BARAON MAT

Bramont Tues. 8:30

MARCH UP THE MAGICIAN

BURSTON THE MAGICIAN

PAYS

TO

ERTISE IN

TRIBUNE

MUSIC AND THE MUSICIANS!!



FLICKERINGS from FILM LAND

Thrills and Color in 'The Unknown.'

"THE UNKNOWN."

Produced by LaSally. Released by Paramount. Presented at the Strand.

Richard Barthelmess . . . Lou Tellegen. Nancy Preston . . . Dorothy Davenport. Capt. Armand . . . Hal Clements. Capt. Armand . . . Tom Powers. Second Private . . . Raymond Harton. Hotel Proprietor . . . Horace B. Carpenter.

BY KITTY KELLY.

HERE is Theodore Roberts again more starred of, even though foiled against the heroines of Lou Tellegen, than he is in his feature role, "Mr. Grey of Monte Carlo," where his opportunities are rather overshadowed by Frank Buck's Lord Hastings. As "Devil Dancer," tyrannizing over his command, galloons sweep the desert; he is a commanding figure who engraves himself on the observer's perceptions. He quite sweeps into the hero's role, and with his final big bit of abnegation, he leaves one with a queenly feeling that, of course, could be nowhere akin to pathos, but we are so sophisticated a set of people to be won over by a mere picture. If we didn't happen to be, however, here's a spot that would do it. Lou, once hearted Destry, resigns his new found son, his little, the whole wengerful face of his life, and turns back to his legion.

In contrast with Robert's dominance, is the quiescence of Lou Tellegen's role. That handsome debonair hero has come upon hard lines at every turn, even after he sinks into the nameless abyss of the foreign legion, he is given a hard bang by the mailed fist of fate.

When he raises his head, down he is knocked, even though he loves a lady and is loved back. But if he no longer dares to be the George Washington of the legion, he to do and say everything, he is admiration himself. And when he does it, his eyes are most acceptably one of the niches in himland's gallery of good folks.

For the interplay between Roberts and Tellegen, there is a story of absorbing interest, and unforeseen dénouement. Though one expects it to end happily—Miss Davenport is a very charming little heroine and ought to be made happy—the clouds of uncertainty hang darkly, and one doesn't know until the finale.

California's greatest and palm tree spots of cultivation provide a convincing atmosphere of Algerian feeling for us to enjoy. He shoots, not shells, but pictures, and himself a fewasty little volume, bound in purple cloth, good reading, containing under alphabetical cataloguing the essential facts of the lives of some 300 people concerned with picture activities. From players to publicity men.

In the spring he intends a larger volume to have at least a thousand entries. It is an invaluable little book for hasty reference, answering specifically the questions that pop on the tip of the tongue in connection with seeing a picture containing star or star-like qualities.

Mr. Mayne, newspaper man of experience, ranging from China, around about here in Chicago having been with the Journal and the Examiner among others. Some time spent with the Essanay company inspired the idea for the book which he has put into the realization of type.

* * *

At the Movie Ball.

The man behind is going to have his festive inning tonight. He shoots, not shells, but pictures, and himself a fewasty little volume, bound in purple cloth, good reading, containing under alphabetical cataloguing the essential facts of the lives of some 300 people concerned with picture activities. From players to publicity men.

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* * *

Who's Who in Motion Pictures.

It remained for Chicago, midway between the two great centers of film activity, Los Angeles and New York, to pro-

duce two soloists assisted the ensemble. Edith Ayres McCullough, soprano, sang a Puccini aria and Debussy's "Romance," with a pretty but very small tone, and the group suffered somewhat from lack of contrast. Her second comprised the Handel classic, "O Sleep, Why Dost Thou Leave Me?" Coleridge-Taylor's "Life and Death," and Horowitz's "Bird of the Wilderness." It was presented in happy vein.

Edward Atchison, the young tenor announced, was ill. In his place appeared Arthur M. Plata, another tenor, whose rich tone, good enunciation and style made beautiful three German lieder and a group of unpretending songs by Jean de Reszke.

* * *

Violated Copyright on Play.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 7.—[Special]—E. H. Perry of Hudson, Wis., indicted on a charge of violating the copyright on a play, "Reuben Amanda," pleaded guilty to piracy in United States District court today and was fined \$100 by Judge Wilbur F. Booth. The copyright on the play which Perry used was held by Alex

Palmer Christian.

Palmer Christian played the accompaniments with skill and ready sympathy with the soloists' idea.

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NEW YORK PUTS ON FULL SPEED; BANKERS ACTIVE

R. J. Dunham of Armour Company Finds the East Teeming with Activity in All Lines.

R. J. Dunham, vice president of Armour & Co., returned yesterday from New York, where he found a situation of extraordinary activity, concerning which he said:

"I have never before seen New York covered with financial and other business to the extent that now obtains. The banking interests have their time taken up with pressing affairs that it failed to lift the price above the previous high indicated there was a big supply for sale."

The Canadian domestic war loan has been increased from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Subscriptions more than doubled the amount sought, according to an announcement by W. T. White, minister of finance. Fifty millions of the loan will be used in recruiting, equipping, and maintaining Canadian soldiers. The other half will form an imperial treasury credit in Canada, to be devoted to the purchase of munitions and other supplies.

"Of the securities market, it is the view of financial interests that the war stocks have been overdone, but that railroads and issues after a while will enjoy larger prominence and much higher prices.

A letter to a prominent New York bank states, concerning Argentina: "As nearly as it is possible to estimate, a real balance of trade with foreign countries, that of Argentina for the first nine months of this year is approximately \$350,000,000, and the whole year's net gain for Argentina in the sale of her raw or nearly raw products over the price of the manufactured goods she buys, ought to be not less than \$450,000,000."

It is expected the General Motors company will be held on Jan. 8. Transfer books close Dec. 10 and reopen Jan. 7.

It is announced that the Hudson car company will do all the buying in Canada for the French war.

The Standard Oil company of New York advanced the price of refined oil for export twenty-five points.

NEWS OF THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The tax of 25 cents a ton on pig iron annually, proposed in the president's budget, recalls that the United States Steel corporation is turning out pig iron at the rate of 54,000,000 tons a year.

Manufacturers, according to views expressed in New York, did not appear to be worried over the suggestion that pig iron and finished steel be taxed 25 cents a ton. They figured that if there should be such a tax, it would mean little compared with the present extraordinary situation of the steel companies. They questioned, however, whether such a tax would be lawful. The pig iron production of the United States Steel corporation amounted in 1912 to 10,062,407 tons, and in the preceding year to 14,080,780 tons.

The possibility of strained relations with Germany was utilized by the bear for a raid on the market late in the afternoon. The tactics were so successful that prices reacted rather sharply. The action of Steel common proved a disappointment. Buying of the stock in large blocks, however, after delivery of the president's message, as spoken by traders as "strong arm work," and the fact that it failed to lift the price above the previous high indicated there was a big supply for sale.

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"Of the securities market, it is the view of financial interests that the war stocks have been overdone, but that railroads and issues after a while will enjoy larger prominence and much higher prices.

As to money, it is the general belief that the present period of ease will continue not only throughout the war but after its close. This has resulted in the taking up of financial plans which involve large amounts of credit and cash and which are being entered into at a pace which it seems to me must result in setbacks.

"Of the securities market, it is the view of financial interests that the war stocks have been overdone, but that railroads and issues after a while will enjoy larger prominence and much higher prices.

See Else in Rail Issues.

"There is some reason to believe that a broad movement in railroad shares may not be specifically due to war, but the cause is expected that sooner or later foreign loans will be sought after this country and also that the small American securities they buy, ought to be not less than \$450,000,000."

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U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—[Special]—The following is a statement of the condition of the United States treasury on Dec. 6:

Money today this year. \$201,560,404 Income to date last year. 262,688,981 Outgo over income this year. 8,000,000 Outgo over income last year. 67,692,406 Decrease. 15,721,764 Balance previous day. 117,182,264 Decrease. \$14,110

is

the annual meeting of Swift & Co. shareholders will be held on Jan. 8. Transfer books close Dec. 10 and reopen Jan. 7.

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BAROMETER OF THE MARKET

Average of Closing Prices of Twenty Leading New York Stocks.

Tuesday, Dec. 7. 22.20

Monday, Dec. 6. 22.21

Net loss for the day. .42

Last high point, Oct. 2. 107.78

Closed June 1, 1913. 95.54

Decrease. 10.24

Rallied Jan. 23, 1914, to. 95.54

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up. The banks must come in then and help maintain the relations.

Banks Must Co-operate.

"Under the present banking law the practical effect—though by no means the purpose—is to confer a monopoly of foreign banking on New York City. No one Chicago bank, for instance, has enough local export business to pay it to establish agencies in South America. Altogether there would be many conveniences if the Chicago banks and St. Louis and Cincinnati and any other banks that so delayed could join in one institution. New York now serves as a clearing house for four-fifths of the exports, but that day will be received with pleasure.

"At the hotels there are crowds. At one would-be guests to the number of 150 daily are being turned away. At the same place incoming baggage was stacked up in a sort of barricade an eighth of a block long. The crowded and crowded a department store more than a hotel and office girls were obliged to wait ten and fifteen minutes to secure the attention of the clerk.

"Making money in the markets is becoming an extraordinary case. One may hear with considerable frequency of individual instances of \$500,000 and sometimes \$1,000,000 made in six months. One young man who was to be an office boy but who is now a bank officer, is credited with profits of \$1,000,000 inside three months."

U. S. Money in Circulation.

Money in circulation in the United States on Dec. 1, according to the bulletin issued by the treasury department, amounted to \$3,839,060,981. The circulation per capita is \$38.48, against \$36.90 in November 1914. The figures compare as follows (000's omitted):

Dec. 1, Nov. 1, Dec. 1, Nov. 1, 1914.

Gold coin. .603,342 597 605 637,553

Gold certificates. 1,255,650 1,226,472 629,560

Specie. 1,255,650 1,226,472 629,560

Silver certificates. 489,688 486,448 486,448

Trade notes. 167,350 200,262,236

Bank notes. 177,477 180,988 8,210

Total. .88,529,060 85,760,531 48,620,218

To Advance Foreign Trade.

William H. Loug, financial and commercial editor of the *Commercial Appeal*, who has just completed a study of the situation with special reference to the South American opportunities, has been conferring with Chicago bankers suggesting changes in the federal reserve act to permit the incorporation of banks exclusively for foreign trade, the stock to be owned by foreign banks and members of the federal reserve system. He said among other things:

"The business situation in South America is in some ways comparable to ours, especially in the stronger countries, where there is some diversification of industry. Argentina and Uruguay have been selling their cattle and sheep, both of which have been heavy this year, to Europe at the highest prices. As a result there is considerable money. They cannot buy from Europe and must turn to the United States. For instance, Uruguay, a country of 2,000,000 people, has a favorable trade balance of \$400,000,000. The United States only had a trade balance of \$1,000,000,000. Argentina also experiencing an upturn. The currency has remained stable throughout the trouble."

Brazil Not So Favorable.

"The situation in Brazil is not so favorable. The big crop of coffee was not off the German market, causing widespread losses. However, the government has stepped in and the stabilization committee, which will help the general situation, will, depending on nitrate exports, sold especially everything in Germany, England, and the United States, but is gradually recovering."

"Imports from the United States already are beginning to pick up, and I expect a heavy increase in machinery, agricultural implements, shoes, clothing, textiles, watches, and jewelry. It is the big opportunity for our manufacturers. They have the chance to get the South Americans trading with us and accounts opened

within the next three weeks will take action on the question of a common stock dividend and place the shares on a regular dividend basis. Nothing has been determined, but the market is figuring that the stock dividend will be 100 per cent. The shares yesterday were quoted around \$50.

United States Steel corporation will publish its unfilled tonnage figures on Friday, and the estimates of the increase range from 400,000 to 600,000 tons. The current new business is estimated at 75,000 tons a day, which is 25,000 tons a day in excess of delivery.

The management announces that of the 20,000 shares of Studebaker corporation recently offered for subscription to stockholders, all but forty-six shares were taken. The stock having the right to subscribe to these shares is owned in Europe.

The president's recommendation of a tax on gasoline and the horse power of automobiles had no perceptible effect on the oil stocks. It was thought that such a tax would not result in curtailing to any extent the consumption of gasoline.

Washington reports that imports for the week ended Dec. 4 amounted to \$32,614,963, and exports \$60,541,451. The favorable balance was \$28,926,495. Exports of cotton were 114,101 bales.

It is estimated Montana Power company earnings will be increased about \$2,000,000 a year after the Anaconda company's zinc refineries are running full.

In November the production of the Braden Copper company was \$3,684,000 pounds, a decrease of 42,000 pounds from the output of October.

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ARMOUR REPORT ON WHEAT CROP BREAKS MARKET

Figures Indicate 948,000,000
Bushels Millable Grain;
Profit Taking Heavy.

Prices for wheat touched new high points yesterday for the crop year, but the big bulge was succeeded by a sharp reaction. The Armour concern issued a bearish report, its final estimate being 948,000,000 bu. for winter and 348,000,000 bu. for spring, all millable wheat. This report was in such striking contrast to recent figures that late buyers tried to unload. Owing to the recent rapid advance, moreover, more traders were disposed to take profits on a big scale, and temporarily the buying demand was not sufficient to absorb the offerings. Resulting prices showed net declines of 2½¢ to 6¢.

Cables came 162½¢ higher, but the market was not able to sustain a heating tone. Later there was some outside buying on reports of heavy foreign accumulations of wheat and grain. This demand balled the pit dry, and both May and June were sold up to 1½¢. Then came the reaction.

Chicago Buys Wheat Elsewhere. Chicago prices have advanced more rapidly than some of the outside markets and there were reports that considerable wheat had been bought to come to Chicago from Kansas City and Minneapolis, purchases of 450,000 bu. cash wheat being reported at the latest point. A car and Kansas No. 2 hard, the price realized being 2½¢ more than could have been paid at Kansas City. Country offerings were moderate.

Foreign news was generally favorable to holders. The cash demand abroad is active and supplies are said to be inadequate. There is every prospect for a much smaller acreage of grain in Europe next year, and the probability of there being another bumper spring wheat crop in this country and Canada is remote.

Commission Houses Sellers.

Selling of wheat was led by the commission houses. The big warehouse houses were on both sides of the market. Argentine freights were advanced still further to 115 shillings per ton, the highest rate by far. The Argentine buyers were reported firm in their views.

Receipts here were small at 45 cars, but the primary receipts were 2,645,000 bu. against 1,621,000 bu. a year ago. Northwest receipts were 871 cars against 705 cars a year ago, while Winona had 1,474 cars, against 432 cars a year ago. Minneapolis wheat stocks increased 680,000 bu. for three days. Local cash sales were reported 10,000 bu. The wheat market showed a moderate amount of business. Hard wheat at the gulf was 20¢ under May, or the lowest relative price on the crop with a slow demand. Weather conditions continue favorable as a rule.

May Closes Higher.

Corn showed a relatively stronger tone than wheat. Prices were early, but had a good deal. Prices were stronger than the December. Closing prices were 4½¢ lower to 5½¢ higher. Shows good buyers and some of the buying of the May was supposed to be for foreign account. There was heavy realising, but the country continues bullish. The eastern shipping demand was not urgent, but there is no evidence of any general selling movement.

Receipts were 962,000 bu. in the west, compared to 2,108,000 bu. a year ago, and local sales were 149 cars. Plate corn at Liverpool was bid up with holders reserved. Cash sales were 80,000 bu. Unsettled weather was predicted, but generally conditions over the belt were favorable. Cash houses were credited with 5,000 bu.

Moderate Range in Oats.

The oats range was moderate, but there was a fair trade study tone. Prices were 3½¢ to 4½¢ higher at the close. Cash prices were 5½¢ higher than at the close. Primary receipts were 87,000 bu. Primary receipts were 87,000 bu. compared to 1,062,000 bu. a year ago. Clearances were 5,000 bu.

Barley Closes Higher.

Barley closed 10¢ higher, with a 12¢ low. Prices were weak early, but had a good deal. Prices were stronger than the December. Closing prices were 4½¢ lower to 5½¢ higher. Shows good buyers and some of the buying of the May was supposed to be for foreign account. There was heavy realising, but the country continues bullish. The eastern shipping demand was not urgent, but there is no evidence of any general selling movement.

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Millers Support Barley Market.

Rice market ruled strong owing to a good milling demand. No. 2 sold at \$3.00, No. 3, 96¢/60¢; No. 4, 92¢/60¢. Sales of 10,000 bu. rice were made for export. Receipts, 15 cars.

Barley was 1 higher, with malting selling at 68¢/60¢; feed, 64¢/60¢; and screenings 54¢/60¢. Receipts were 40 cars.

Wheat germ was firm. March closing 85¢ bid and cash lots quoted 80¢/60¢. Clover seed was 80¢/60¢ nominal. Clover seed was 80¢/60¢ nominal, cash lots 10¢/60¢/10¢ nominal.

Duluth flux closed steady at 14¢ lower. Cash on flux, \$2.05/2.04¢; December, \$2.06; and May, \$2.05. Receipts, 33 cars. Minneapolis was 3¢ lower, with cash on track, \$2.05/2.07¢. Receipts were 21 cars. Winnipeg closed 14¢/12¢ lower. Receipts were 12 cars. May, \$1.85¢. Receipts, 22 cars.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY. No. 2, 5½¢/6½¢. OATS—Lower: track, \$2.45¢/4.45¢; No. 2 hard, \$1.12¢/1.13¢; No. 3, 6½¢/7½¢; No. 4, 7½¢/8½¢; No. 5, 8½¢/9½¢. Receipts, 505 cars. CORN—1½¢ higher; No. 3 white, 64¢/60¢; No. 4, 68¢/64¢; No. 5, 72¢/78¢. OATS—Unchanged: No. 2 mixed, 43¢/45¢; No. 3, 50¢/52¢; No. 4, 56¢/58¢; No. 5, 62¢/64¢. WHEAT—Futures: December, \$1.07¢; May, \$1.12¢; June, \$1.08¢/1.12¢; July, \$1.13¢.

MINNEAPOLIS. Minn. Dec. 7—WHEAT—Lower; receipts 512 cars, compared with 486 a year ago. The No. 2 hard, \$1.15¢; No. 1 hard, \$1.12¢; No. 2 soft, \$1.12¢; No. 1 wheat, \$1.12¢/1.13¢. Receipts, 505 cars. CORN—1½¢ higher; No. 3 white, 64¢/60¢; No. 4, 68¢/64¢; No. 5, 72¢/78¢. OATS—Unchanged: No. 2 mixed, 43¢/45¢; No. 3, 50¢/52¢; No. 4, 56¢/58¢; No. 5, 62¢/64¢. WHEAT—Futures: December, \$1.07¢; May, \$1.12¢; June, \$1.08¢/1.12¢; July, \$1.13¢.

ST. LOUIS. Mo. Dec. 7—WHEAT—Cash: Lower; No. 2 red, \$1.25¢/1.27¢; May, \$1.32¢. CORN—Higher; track, \$2.45¢/4.45¢; No. 2 hard, \$1.12¢/1.13¢; No. 1 wheat, \$1.12¢/1.13¢; No. 2 soft, \$1.12¢/1.13¢.

BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

RANGE OF ACTIVE FUTURES. WHEAT.

Closing: Open, High, Low, Dec. 7, Dec. 6.

May. 1.10½-18 1.21½ 1.16½ 1.16½

May. 1.10½-18 1.21½ 1.17½-1½ 1.19½

CORN.

Dec. 68-67½ 69½ 67½ 68½-6½

May. 7½-8 7½ 7½ 7½-7½

OATS.

Dec. 45½ 44½ 43½ 43½

May. 46½-47 45½ 45½ 46½

PORK.

Received, Corn, Wheat, Corn.

Chicago, 170,000, 300,000, 125,000, 245,000.

Minneapolis, 9,000, 16,000, 10,000, 12,000.

Duluth, 630,000, 11,000, 847,000, 4,000.

St. L., 141,000, 38,000, 122,000, 12,000.

St. Paul, 32,000, 10,000, 10,000, 10,000.

Car. 412,000, 111,000, 201,000, 26,000.

Omaha, 65,000, 65,000, 71,000, 33,000.

Ind./P. 1,000, 167,000, 167,000, 16,000.

Chi. 36,000, 31,000, 25,000, 10,000.

PRIMAR Y MOVEMENT. WESTERN.

Received, Corn, Wheat, Corn.

Chicago, 170,000, 215,000, 135,000, 910,000.

New York 34,000, 10,000, 12,000, 12,000.

Minneapolis, 9,000, 10,000, 10,000, 10,000.

Duluth, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000.

St. L., 1,000, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000.

Chi. 1,000, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000.

IND./P. 1,000, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Dec. wheat, 1.12½ 1.12½ 1.10½ 1.12½

May. 1.12½ 1.12½ 1.10½ 1.12½

Dec. corn, .66½ 67½ 66½ 67½

May. corn, .66½ 67½ 66½ 67½

PRICES AT OUTSIDE MARKETS. ST. LOUIS.

Prev. Open, High, Low, Close, Dec. 6.

May. 1.12½ 1.12½ 1.10½ 1.12½

Dec. corn, .66½ 67½ 66½ 67½

May. corn, .66½ 67½ 66½ 67½

KANSAS CITY.

Dec. wheat, 1.08½ 1.09½ 1.07½ 1.08½

May. 1.08½ 1.09½ 1.07½ 1.08½

Dec. corn, .64½ 65½ 64½ 65½

May. corn, .64½ 65½ 64½ 65½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Stand. No. 2, Lower, No. 2, Red, better, No. 3, Green, cars.

Win. wheat, 8 13 12 12

Spring wheat, 51 10 9 7

West. wheat, 6 2 14

Mixed wheat, 1 2 1

Velvet wheat, 1 2 1

Durum wheat, 1 3 4

Oats, 54 55 47 55

Corn, 1 167 113 50

Barley, 8 58 58 125

TOTALS—

WHEAT FLOUR.

White, \$1.44 200,000 bu. 155,000 bu.

Dec. corn, .70 70 70 70

May corn, .70 70 70 70

WINTER WHEAT.

Steady; sales: 10,000 bu.

Dec. corn, .70 70 70 70

May corn, .70 70 70 70

WINTER OATS.

Steady; sales: 10,000 bu.

Dec. corn, .70 70 70 70

May corn, .70 70 70 70

WINTER OATS.

Steady; sales: 10,000 bu.

Dec. corn, .70 70 70 70

May corn, .70 70 70 70

WINTER OATS.

Steady; sales: 10,000 bu.

Dec. corn, .70 70 70 70

May corn, .70 70 70 70

WINTER OATS.

Steady; sales: 10,000 bu.

Dec. corn, .70 70 70 70

May corn, .70 70 70 70

WINTER OATS.

Steady; sales: 10,000 bu.

Dec. corn, .70 70 70 70

May corn, .70 70 70 70

WINTER OATS.

Steady; sales: 10,000 bu.

Dec. corn, .70 70 70 70

May corn, .70 70 70 70

WINTER OATS.

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